

President Ford flew home yesterday after his meeting with Mr Brezhnev in Vladivostok, having reached agreement on the main terms of a new pact to control the strategic nuclear race. The pact is expected to be signed when Mr Brezhnev

visits Washington next summer. It could save the United States and the Soviet Union vast amounts of money by averting a scramble for ever more complex weapons. Dr Kissinger described the development as a breakthrough.

John Herbers
Stock No. 24
President Ford and Mr.
ev, the Soviet leader,
in a tentative agreement
to halt the development
of strategic nuclear wea-
pon delivery vehicles until
1985. The Secretary of
Defense, Harold Brown,
said a "breakthrough" in
the agreement, which
sets specific numbers each
side must agree to, will be
the result of further
negotiations on the
grounds next year in
Paris, but he hoped that it
could be signed next summer
after Khrushchev visits the
United States.
The numbers of missiles and
other vehicles agreed upon
in the two days of talks in
Paris, Mr. Klinger said,
will be kept secret until
President Ford briefs members
of Congress, beginning on

than 1980 or 1981, on further limitations and possible reductions after 1985.

Today's development, which was reached at a health spa on the outskirts of Vladivostok, was the most important since President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev reached an interim agreement on controlling offensive arms on May 26, 1972. That agreement, which does not cover all weapons, expires in 1977.

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Numbers of missiles and warheads assigned upon the two days of talks in Moscow, Dr. Kissinger said, he kept secret until President Ford briefs members of Congress, beginning on Monday.

His toasts with Mr. Brezhnev and his party, President Ford departed for Washington, on an eight-day tour that will continue to Japan and South Korea.

Mr. Brezhnev. It had been stated that the meeting was aimed merely to enable the leaders to get acquainted, and provided the means for the exchange of views in American plavcons.

Kissinger said the agreement in the form of a joint statement by the two leaders, marks the breakthrough with strategic arms limitation negotiations that we have to achieve in recent and produces a very possibility of agreement, signed in 1975.

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Mr Ford and Mr Bresline, the statement said, "are convinced that a long-term agreement on this question would be a significant contribution to improving relations between the United States and the USSR, reducing the danger of war and enhancing peace."

According to the statement, agreement was reached that further negotiations for a 10-year treaty in 1975 will be based on the following provisions:

"The new agreement will incorporate the relevant provisions of the interim agreement of May 26, 1972, which will remain in force until October,

"The new agreement will cover the period from October, 1977, through December 31, 1985."

"Based on the principle of equality and equal security, the new agreement will include the following limitations:

A. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of strategic delivery vehicles (including bombers).

B. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine launched ballistic missiles with a maximum of 100 independently targetable warheads (MIRVs)."

There apparently was no assurance that the degree of destructive force for the two sides would be equal, but each side now has the capability to destroy the other several times over, and the race for

additional weapons has become more political and psychological than a race for superiority, in the view of many officials concerned.

Dr Kissinger said at a press conference the plan would "mean that a cap has been put on the arms race for a period of 10 years".

He continued: "That cap is substantially below the capabilities of the other side. The element of surprise is thereby

Officials accompanying Mc Ford were elated about the agreement. "The President will return home in triumph," Mr. Ron Kissing, White House press secretary, said.

Arms control dominated the talks. Dr. Kissing said the Middle East, European security and other issues were discussed but not at length. The Middle East took about one hour—

New York Times News Service.

Washington: Most of official Washington was unprepared for the arms agreement.

Experts expressed concern over Dr Kissinger's claim of a "breakthrough" and their impression that the Soviet side was not being subjected to as intense scrutiny in Congress of this delicate issue.

The same experts point out that a 10-year agreement (or an eight-year extension of the 1972 interim agreement) is not the same as the permanent agreement sought as recently as last March.

It appears, however, that the Russians, for whatever reason, have granted: Mr Ford the overall temporary limitation on the doom weapons of both sides which does not prevent the transfer to Mr Wilson on July 1.

Photograph, Mr Ford in Asia, and text of Vladivostok statement, page 6

Leading article, page 15

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Six Ulstermen were charged at West Midlands police headquarters last night with the murder of one of the Birmingham bomb victims. They will appear in court at Birmingham this morning.

The men are Hugh Callaghan, aged 44, unemployed, who has been in England since 1947; Patrick Joseph Hill, aged 30, unemployed, who came to England in 1960; Robert Gerard Langford, aged 29, unemployed, who arrived in England in 1952; Noel Richard McKelney, aged 31, a millwright in the state, who came to England in 1956; William Power, aged 25, unemployed, who came to England in 1963; and John Walker, aged 39, unemployed, who came to England in 1953.

Mr Walker is a native of Londonderry. The other five men are natives of Belfast.

Mr Maurice Buck, assistant Chief Constable (Crime) of the West Midlands Police, who has been leading the investigation into the bombings, said the six had been charged with being concerned with each other in the murder of Miss Jane Davis, aged 17, last Thursday night. Miss Davis, he said, was one of

the victims at the Tavern in the Town public house, all but Mr Callaghan had been detained at the Belfast ferry from Baysburgh on Thursday night and brought back to Birmingham on Friday. All but him were living in Birmingham, but he declined to give their addresses for security reasons". Mr Callaghan was detained in Birmingham.

Mr Callaghan said he wanted to thank all those people from all walks of life who had assisted the police in their inquiries. He also wished to thank the newspapers, television and radio for their coverage of the "patience and restraint".

"I Avoid violent men": The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham, the Most Rev George Dwyer, directed his condemnation at St. Chad's cathedral, Birmingham, last night, to those who try with men of violence, to track they have not suc-

The archbishop referred to "the great wave of anger and fear sweeping the country". He said he had replied to the Pope's message of sympathy with a pledge to work for reconciliation and justice.

The Archbishop appealed for "peace in the streets and workshops" and for "peace in the hearts of men". He held their peace. There was no argument and rage would run high. "We must be very patient in the circumstances and we must beware of being led into blind prejudice to find a scapegoat."

Emergency powers, page 3



From Simon Scott Plummer

The four hijackers of the British Airways VC10 tonight threatened to blow up the aircraft unless they were allowed to disembark in Tunis without being not handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Their first deadline of 7 pm GMT was extended to 9 pm GMT and then to 7 am GMT tomorrow after intervention by Mr Tahar Belkheja, Tunisian Minister of the Interior, and Mr Abou Youssef, secretary of the PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat.

This development, which came after the exchange of some 40 passengers and crew for seven puerillias, suggested that the hijackers were desperate men, for whom no Arab country will accept responsibility.

On board the aircraft are the four terrorists, seven Palestinian

Cairo and The Hague, and a British Airways flight crew instead of being relieved by a replacement crew standing by at the airport. They are the captain, Mr Jim Fitcher, aged 53, of Canterbury, Surrey, and pilot, Mr Michael Wood, aged 27, of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, and the engineer, Mr Frank Sharples, aged 47, of Abingdon.

As the second deadliness approached, negotiations were continuing between the Tunisian authorities, the PLO, Mr James Craig, head of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, New Zealand and the Arab diplomatic Department and other Arab diplomats.

The two-day drama quickened during the day with the release by the hijackers of the remaining 100 passengers and the flight crew, in exchange for the terrorists.

The released Palestinians who arrived from Cairo and Amsterdam, walked to the airport, where the hijackers

A peculiar feature of the events here is that the airline is parked only 300 yards or so from the terminal, affording the hijackers a grandstand view of the proceedings. These included the killing yesterday morning of a West German passenger, Herr Werner Kiehl, who was shot dead as he took the doorway and fell 15ft to the tarmac.

Another bizarre touch is that the harrowing events of the past two days have taken place against the arrival of scheduled flights from the tourists for the winter holidays.

Miss Lesley Bruen, aged 23, from Marlow, Buckinghamshire, a British Airways air stewardess who was released last night, reported that the treatment of the hostages had been generally good. At first the hijackers were aggressive but they smiled occasionally, and said that they were heavily armed.

Miss Bruen said that when the four seized the aircraft and Duke of Idaho they made everyone sit down where they were. Later they were herded into the middle of the aircraft. The backs of the seats before them and behind them were horizontally to face the terrorists a better view of the cabin. There was little panic among the passengers.

Miss Bruen had no idea why the German was selected for killing, but said that it was very likely he had the theodolite. That brought everyone out of a stupor."

Other passengers said that the hijackers had heard on the radio that the 13 guerrillas from Castro, whose release they had originally demanded, had arrived at Tunis on Friday night. When they discovered that the report was false they "went berserk" and shot the German.

Survivors' stories and confessions by Arab and American captives are available at [http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-essentials-of-cia/terrorism.html](http://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-essentials-of-cia/terrorism/terrorism.html)

Thatcher, Opposition spokesman on economic and social affairs, is being urged by a number of Conservative members to challenge Mr. Thatcher for the party's leadership next year, after he has put for-

st Democrat 1976 fight

er Siddeley workers at
ald will tonight lobby the
mentary Labour Party's
pace committee in support
e doomed HS146 airliner.
nions will also seek inter-
in through the Confedera-
of Shipbuilding and
eering Unions later this
Page 17

important ministerial
ges in the new Italian Gov-
ent formed by Signor Aldo
have brought harsh press
ism over the methods used
boosing its members, de-
relief at the Prime Minis-
success in putting an
inistration together at all.

are to be resumed today between the National Union of Journalists and the Newspaper Society on the provincial journalists' pay claim after a London area strike ended. The editor-in-chief of Times Newsweek spoke in Milan on Saturday of threats to press freedom from the journalists' union in the state. Page 2

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent
There are growing indications that the Channel Tunnel project in its present form is in the final stages of collapse.

The Government's official policy is still to keep its options open until the Cairncross committee completes its assessment in the spring. But to rapidly mounting disaffection in Parliament must now be added doubts among the promoters, some of whom are questioning whether the project is financially sound. It may be financed by the private sector, even with government guarantees.

Those emerging political and financial obstacles suggest that whatever the Cairncross committee may say, the project is unlikely to be abandoned, but probably will not re-emerge in two or three years, if conditions then appear to justify it, in a modified form with state finance

Only after an unexplained delay of several weeks by the Government in presenting the Channel Tunnel Bill for report and third reading, it is now virtually impossible to get it through Parliament (the Lords have already agreed weeks after completion in the Commons) in time to ratify the Anglo-French Treaty by January 1, as the agreement with the companies requires.

Technically, the project is then deemed abandoned. In practice a delay will no doubt be negotiated which could be seen as the opening stages of a poker game between the British and French governments and the companies between May and next summer over the terms of abandon-

Since the surprisingly close vote on the Bill in the Commons a fortnight ago (168 to 115, despite government appeals for loyalty and protestations that it was a technical measure making no commitment to the project) a motion by Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab) opposing the tunnel has attracted support from about 100 members, including some who voted for the Government a fortnight ago.

Clearly some MPs who hitherto accepted the tunnel as the best use of the grounds of cost (probably £1,500m for the tunnel and £500m for the rail link) and environment. The proposed London terminal is opposed by the Greater London Council and the boroughs concerned and the Kent route by Kent County Council and local authorities.

Doubts among the promoters spring from the difficult state

of the financial market, poorer prospects for the tunnel in the light of the world energy and economic situation, and the ambivalent attitude of the British Government.

Under the terms of the agreement the companies are committed to raising 10 per cent of the cost (perhaps £150m, or £75m by the British backers) in equity capital, and the rest in government guaranteed bonds.

The view of one of the French bankers, expressed privately last week, was as follows: "This is no longer an attractive project to put money into. It was originally thought that the equity capital would be so high that it would make the whole operation worthwhile. Now it appears that the government guarantees will be invoked and there will be no return on the equity. I do not think the money can be raised."

"One of the Arab bankers in this country," he said, "wishes to raise the necessary funds in this country." It might be difficult to raise them at the times stipulated, though there was provision for extensions in the event of such a situation. "Much depends on the course of world events over the next three or four years. Our Arab friends may be interested in medium-term bonds, but we cannot give them the same guarantees," he added.

"We are extremely worried about the attitude of the Government. The appointment of a bankcross was quite outside what had been agreed. Failure to raise the money in time will be seen as a further blow to the credibility of the project."

The banker said they were

also worried about the high-speed rail link, which was absolutely essential. The Government had agreed to it some time ago, but now it is being re-examined. Is it authorized or not?"

British Rail deny that the high-speed line project has been abandoned, but admit that at the request of the Government they are studying low-cost alternatives and that it "may be no longer realistic to expect the preferred solution". That would mean a 150-minute London to tunnel time, 48 minutes to tunnel and 150 mph, compared with 70 minutes on existing tracks.

At a tunnel symposium organized by the Royal Society of Engineers last year, Dr Michael O'Connell, head of British Rail's tunnel studies, said that if a new line was not built, there would be very severe physical limitations over the existing routes.

Leading article, page 15

Addis Ababa, Nov 24.—
Ethiopia's military rulers

Radio bulletins of the mass executions were broadcast this morning in an announcement by the Supreme Military Council, which has ruled the country since the death of Emperor Haile Selassie. A body of 100 bodies was deposited in a military camp last September.

At least 100 civilians and 31 military officers executed was Lieutenant-General Aman Andom, chairman of the Provisional Military Government of which was put under house arrest only on Friday.

With him died Rear-Admiral

Iskender Desta, former commander of the Ethiopian Navy and a grandson of the former Emperor, 16 generals, two admirals, and 100 military officers. Akilu Habte-Wold, and Endalkachew Makonnen, former Governor of the famine-stricken Tigray region.

Some 40,000 people arrested to have died in last year's drought and famine.

No mention was made of the 100,000 soldiers and sailors in Army custody since the coup, but it was assumed that he was unharmed.

The statement, read over the radio in several intervals of martial music, said the decision to carry out the mass executions was one of policy—to mete out justice to officials of

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Nov 24

The Israel Government today decided on a series of development projects in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

An industrial zone for Jerusalem is to start at Mea Shearim, east of the city, and an artisan centre at Anatot, a suburb to the north.

The Cabinet meeting today denounced the United Nations' resolutions which recognized the rights of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The resolutions "lack moral foundation and political justification and contradict the purpose of the United Nations."

But Mr. Arakon Yariv, the Minister of Information, said later the timing of today's decisions was a coincidence.

By Our Political Staff

Mr. Prentice, Secretary of the State for Education and Science and one of the most outspoken Cabinet critics of left-wingers within the Labour Party, yesterday delivered what might be termed a moderate's manifesto. Speaking at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, on Wednesday, he said: "Before the opening of the Labour Party conference, he said: "The Tribune group and its supporters will speak with a loud voice at our party conference. But it is not the authentic voice of the Labour Party. The right wing and the centre command a majority of the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Labour Party, and most important of all, the majority of Labour supporters throughout Britain. The left wing ought to be moderate rather than militant, social democratic rather than Marxist. If those of us in the majority let them go by default, we shall only have ourselves in blame. Britain does not want either conservatism or Marxism. We need the middle road, a moderate Labour Party, led by a moderate Labour Party, dedicated to reform rather than revolution. I believe our Labour government can fulfil this role. But we shall only succeed if we argue not only for social policies, but for moderate policies."

Mr Herbert Sutcliffe, the former Yorkshire and England opening batsman, celebrated his eightieth birthday and recovery from double pneumonia in hospital in Harrogate yesterday. Champagne was drunk in the ward, and among messages from all over the country was a card from Yorkshire County Cricket Club.

"I am feeling much better and looking forward to going home," he said. "I switch on the radio at seven each morning to follow the MCC in Australia". His new home will be a bungalow at Addingham, near Thirsk.

The Times Guide to the House of Commons is published today. It contains biographical details of members and unsuccessful candidates, with photographs of all elected MPs. It also contains manifestos of the main parties, statistics on every aspect of the election, and a pullout map showing the new political complexion of the country.

Copies are obtainable from bookshops at £7, or at £7.30, post paid, direct from Times Books, 32 Wharf Road, London N1 7SD.

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HOME NEWS

Mrs Thatcher, rising Tory star, urged by MPs to challenge Mr Heath for party leadership

By David Wood

Political Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Opposition Front Bench specialist on finance and taxation, is beginning to come under increasing pressure from some backbenchers to allow her name to go forward as a challenger for the leadership of the Conservative Party against Mr Heath next year.

Although, like other members of Mr Heath's Shadow Cabinet, she excluded herself from candidature immediately after the October election, there could clearly be circumstances in which she would see it to her duty to stand.

Replying to suggestions in October that she might offer herself in the leadership ballot, Mrs Thatcher commented that she doubted whether the Conservative Party was yet ready for a woman leader, and added that she considered a party leader and potential prime minister needed to have had experience, she lacks so far in one or more of the most important offices of state. She obviously had in mind the Treasury, the Foreign Office or the Home Office.

There is no reason to think that she no longer takes that realistic view of her chances. But in some respects the party situation at Westminster changes.

Westminster evidence shows that a majority, probably a decisive majority of the Parliamentary Conservative Party, the time being is determined that Mr Heath should face a challenge after he has put forward proposals for a revised leadership election procedure by Easter, on the basis of studies now being made by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and nine representatives of party organizations.

Yet a difficulty remains: no obvious challenger to nominate against Mr Heath is in the ring. Mr Whitelaw, the party chairman, is virtually inhibited from standing unless Mr Heath volunteers his resignation, and he is deliberately keeping himself out of the limelight in the House of Commons to avoid personal and party embarrassment.

Sir Keith Joseph, the first hope of the Conservative right wing, has lost ground since the election, quite apart from growing doubts whether he has the necessary temperament, as distinct from intellectual calibre, for the leadership.

Mr Edward du Cane for the present rests on the statement that he must exclude himself because as chairman of the 1972 Committee he would be required to supervise the leadership election; and Sir Christopher Soames, Thatcher's support in high places, cannot

run until he takes his place once again in the Commons.

Meanwhile Mrs Thatcher is recognized everywhere as a rising Conservative star. She reinforced her reputation for political aggression combined with hard research when she appeared on the Conservative headquarters platform during the election campaign to announce the new party policy for 91 per cent mortgages and easier home ownership.

Mr Heath immediately recognized her increased party stature when, in the new Parliament, he made her a full Treasury shadow minister working in tandem with Mr Robert Carr.

Since Parliament opened she has made a formidable name as a Commons debater, and it is not unusual to hear Conservative backbenchers saying: "She is the best man among them."

Mr John Goss, who like Mrs Thatcher sits for a Barnet constituency, spoke on BBC radio yesterday of the hopes that she now raises among Mr Heath's critics, not least those who take a traditional view of Conservative principles.

"First and foremost," Mr Goss said, "the leader of the Conservative Party must be somebody who is modern, compassionate and thoroughly Conservative in the sense of being dedicated to Conservative principles."

"Secondly, whoever is the leader of the Conservative Party historically has always needed to be more Cavalier than Roundhead, and in recent years we have had the most Roundhead administration and Roundhead leadership the Conservative Party has ever had to endure."

"In modern times a Cavalier is a person who has flair and feeling. A Roundhead administration, such as I am talking about, is one in which we have seen far too many management consultants, analysts, lawyers, and accountants, and not enough account take of people's feelings. Ted Heath has many great qualities, but they all tend to be Roundhead rather than Cavalier."

Mr Goss said that the great virtue of Mrs Thatcher was that she knew how to inject a great deal of political feeling, as in the Budget debate, when she produced a devastating round of witticisms. "She has an inclusive mind," he said, "she is absolutely straight, she has great energy, great ability, and she also understands that by the use of humour you can communicate with people where a thousand words can't."

Mr Goss accurately reflected the impressions that are now increasingly held of Mrs Thatcher. It is not forgotten that in Cabinet, between 1970 and

1974, while colleagues were complaining that Sir Keith Joseph had only a minor contribution to make outside his departmental brief, Mrs Thatcher was always the most vigilant scrutineer of any Whitehall proposal that conflicted with her conception of Conservative principles and policies.

Mrs Thatcher has already risen as high in politics as any woman except Mrs Castle, with whom she shares the quality that she neither asks nor gives quarter in breaking a lance with politicians. She is sometimes more vigorous than Mrs Castle, though like her she never sacrifices her femininity. It has been one of the criticisms occasionally brought against her that she personifies the old Tory grande dame.

But any image of the grande dame remains as exotic as a leading one. Her origins were not wholly different from Mr Heath's. She is the daughter of an off-high Street grocer in Grantham, and she attended the local girls' high school until she won a scholarship to Somerville College, Oxford, to read chemistry. She took first class honours.

As Margaret Roberts, who fought the forlorn hope of Dartford for the Conservatives in 1950 and 1952, began reading for the Bar to become a tax lawyer. By the time she entered the Commons in 1959 she was married to an industrialist and had become the mother of twins, both of whom have attended public schools.

As a frontbencher in opposition she brought her energy and thoroughness of research. In turn, to taxation, transport, power, housing, pensions and education, but Labour won the election on October 10 last, she seemed to be condemned, like most women politicians, to a round of the social service portfolios.

When Mr Heath was faced with a prospect of Labour Budgets at intervals of three months the load on the Shadow Chancellor obliged him to recruit Mrs Thatcher's services for the Finance Bill, and the probability now must be that she will prove to be the first woman Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Nothing which followed Mrs Thatcher's political development in her 15 years at Westminster may doubt that she has the potential for growth that must be to all party leaders. But, after her own long search for a viable Conservative successor, she will need reminding that Conservative women are not the warmest sponsors of Conservative women candidates, and she will deduce once again that these are early days for a woman leader.

Tory inquest, page 14

'Intolerable pressure' on editors if law is changed

By Raymond Perman

Labour Staff

The Government's intention to remove limitations on the power of trade unions to enforce closed shops raised not only the general issue of individual liberty but also the possibility of a particularly damaging impact on the freedom of the press, Mr C. D. Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of the Times Newspaper, said at the Fondazione Angelo Rizzoli conference in Milan on Saturday.

Compled with the new attitude of the National Union of Journalists to editors, it was the most alarming of the threats to press independence. "It would mean that editors could be mercilessly squeezed between an overbearing union and an employer who in view of the law, felt no pressure to antagonize the union by coming to his defence."

An editor could be dismissed with no legal right to compensation for not joining the union, for leaving it, or through being expelled for refusing to comply with its discipline. A few weeks ago the NUJ had abolished the status of associate member with the specific purpose of acquiring greater control over the activities of editors.

Editors had been left, Mr Hamilton said, with the choice of leaving the union or leaving themselves open to intolerable pressure to observe the discipline required of full union members. "The NUJ insists that it wants to protect the freedom of the press, but if so one is entitled to ask why its leadership is now prepared to make editors and others vulnerable to persecution."

Although the boards and management of the larger, London-based newspapers were relied upon to defend an editor threatened in that way, local papers scattered throughout the country could not do so confidently. There was some hope that the NUJ would eventually moderate its attitude towards editors.

He said that last week some newspapers had been temporarily closed because union journalists would not process the copy of non-union members. Inevitably the main task of a union writer to protect the pay and conditions of its members. If now, however, the NUJ was allowed to dominate the running of a newspaper it would eventually conflict with that

greatest historian and admirer of eighteenth and nineteenth-century radical journalists, who if they knew what was happening now would turn to their graves. However, the editors are in no mood to let the position go by default and they will fight on in the hope of convincing Mr Foot that the Bill must be modified," Mr Hamilton said.

He added that other threats to press freedom in Britain came from the state. They included the proposals of a Labour Party working group to reconstruct newspapers and broadcasting by setting up an advertising revenue board and dismantling the BBC.

Those proposals were not in legislative form and had seemed so far-fetched that few editors or proprietors had taken them seriously. But it was reasonable to expect that they would be reborn in the evidence of some Labour politicians to the Royal Commission on the Press. Mr Hamilton continued:

"We know that this commission was set up by the press, and particularly a prime minister, who believe that they have been unfairly treated by the press and show every sign of imagining,

without ever producing evidence to support their belief, that there is a conspiracy against a Labour government. On the whole, few people in newspapers believe that the Finer Commission was set up out of altruistic concern for the survival of a free press, and indeed many members of the commission were what the motives were for creation.

A fourth concern, but I imagine, was the pressure stronger laws to protect private property. The Government had given with a general bias towards a sweeping right of private property which could be limited in a way as gravely to limit legitimate press inquiries. NUJ attitude: Mr Eric Bly, deputy secretary of the NUJ, stated on Saturday that remarks during a television interview had been misinterpreted. Editors would still remain in a closed shop existed.

"I did not announce that NUJ would no longer read editors to join. What I did was that if the Government, they are the ones who will in the decision, decide to extend their claim from the provision that they can join the NUJ, I thought this was a situation the NUJ could accept."

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In brief

Unemployed may be mayor

Stafford Council is asked at its next meeting to support a nomination for mayor of Councillor W. Bowen, aged 51, who is unemployed for two years. Bowen, an independent, has given so much time to service in local government that he has been unable to get a job.

He said yesterday: "I am self-employed. I draw my attendance allowances and expenses. Stafford Borough Council Staffordshire County Council and I pay some income tax. His wife goes out to work."

Boy saved as father and uncle drown

Lee Freeman, aged 15, was rescued after 10 days in which he was fishing with his father and an uncle who had been drowned. An inshore lifeboat recovered the bodies of the brothers.

They were Mr Roger Freeman, aged 34, the boy's father, a company director, of Annerley, Cheshire, and Mr Keith Freeman, aged 31, an asphaltier, of Hill Road, Bülterley.

Ship gas reduced

Scientists on board the liner Asiatraveller, 200 miles from Land's End, have reported that they had made significant progress in reducing the level of poisonous gas in her hold by displacing it in the atmosphere.

Homes plan dismissed

The Department of Environment yesterday missed as speculation that the Government was planning to provide buy-out schemes with a guarantee to give 10 per cent mortgages to first house buyers.

£133,000 load missing

A container trailer laden with gold and jewellers' metal vanished from a warehouse in Barking, Essex. Police set the value at £133,000, but the value at £200,000.

Mr Mayhew readopted

Mr Christopher Mayhew, former Labour minister, has been readopted as a prospective parliamentary Liberal candidate for Bath.

Hopes of further concert performances at the Coliseum despite strike by stage staff

An encore for the beggared opera

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts Reporter

Lord Harwood, managing director of the English National Opera company, went on stage at the London Coliseum last Thursday and asked the audience of 400 who were seeing their first opera there for a fortnight: "Would you like us to put on some more?" He was an enthusiastic affirmative.

It might have seemed a strange question, except that this performance of Donizetti's *Mary Stuart* was being staged without scenery as a studio production for BBC Radio 3. Only the orchestra, the chorus, and the soloists were present.

The *Bassardis*, the last full-dress performance to be given, on November 4, had been removed with the help of BBC staff. "Scab" labour had been introduced, according to stage staff involved in a dispute which has put them at odds with the opera management and with their own union, the National Association of Television, Theatrical and Kine Employees (NATKE).

Box office losses are approaching £50,000, since the current season was heavily booked and tickets for the performance are about £3,000.

NATKE staff at the Coliseum claim they have had no information from, or consul-

tation with, either the management or their own union over the events leading to the dismissal of 46 of their members on November 5. Nor, they say, were they consulted about an agreement on November 14 between English National Opera and NATKE, whereby the 46 employees were reinstated from November 4 and a panel of inquiry set up.

That panel, comprising a senior management representative and a senior full-time union official, is to begin hearings tomorrow to consider "charges" against the dismissed men, all of whom have been invited to appeal.

Last week they voted by 62 to seven to reject the agreement. They say they are acting in defence of our jobs, very much so and very determinedly.

Their claim, which the management dispute, is that they are entitled to threshold payments from last May, since they say all other Arts Council subsidized and commercial theatre managements have made such payments. English National Opera say threshold payments are not a right and that they have no such agreement with their NATKE staff.

Discussion, however, could not take place in isolation, the management say, and they want

to talk about alleged restrictive practices. Mr Robert Keenan, the union's general secretary, insists that existing joint machinery will give a fair hearing to any of the men's grievances. He says there is no need for what is happening at the Coliseum.

He also referred to rumours that the strike was likely to spread to other West End theatres. "I have circulated all West End theatres and advised them of the procedure which has been set up with the English National Opera and which is fully in conformity with industrial procedure."

So the action by the men, the 46 dismissed for halting a production of *The Beggars* on October 31, and 37 of their colleagues who stopped work in their support, will continue.

Meanwhile it is possible that concert performances of *Mary Stuart* and *The Italian Girl in Algeria* may be arranged, since neither the Musicians' Union nor Equity are involved in the dispute and their members are crossing the picket lines.

Most of the staff in dispute paid for their own transport to lobby a meeting of the NATKE executive at Farnham at the weekend. They have two members on the 22-mile journey and say they will not be "standing trial" when the panel calls them before it.

Emergency powers to include ban on IRA

By Our Political Staff

Mr Jenkins intends to include the banning of the IRA among the emergency measures he will set out to the House of Commons today. It is illegal in the republic and Northern Ireland, but there has been reluctance to follow suit in Britain largely for reasons given by Mr Maudling, the former Home Secretary, on BBC radio yesterday.

It was very difficult to enforce a ban on the IRA, he said, because it involved proving that a man was a member of an illegal organization. But it would now be wise to bring in the ban, unless the police had strong practical objections, because of the strength of public feeling. That is precisely the Government's position as well.

Mr Jenkins will also specify the additional powers that will be given to the police to question suspects. Some of the judges' rules will be suspended in order to deal with terrorists. The police will be authorized to detain a suspect for questioning for up to six days before bringing a charge and the suspect is likely to lose his right to silence under police interrogation, though the changes will not provide justification for physical intimidation or maltreatment.

There will be stricter control on the movement of people and goods from both parts of Ireland into Britain, and extended powers of deportation. The essence of the emergency powers in all those instances is that suspicion will be enough to justify action.

There will be the right to turn a person back at the ports on the ground of suspicion, and suspicion will be sufficient reason for a court ordering the deportation of a person on a police recommendation. Stricter control at the ports should avoid the absurdity of a person deported to Ireland being able to catch the next boat back.

The Government will not, at this stage at any rate, issue identity cards or restore capital punishment. Mr Jenkins has considered with great care whether the treason statutes might be applied to terrorists, but the legal advice is that the statutes are so vague and obscure that such a step would not be practicable even if it were desirable.

He has decided that it could lead to gross anomalies if the death penalty were reimposed for terrorists and if necessary he would prefer to see it restored generally.

Seven Ulster killings point to Catholic revenge squads

From Robert Fisk

Belfast

Seven murders within 36 hours made the past weekend the worst period of sectarian warfare in Northern Ireland since the violence started five years ago. But it also emphasized a disturbing new pattern in addition to the maintenance by loyalist extremists of their assassination squads: there is now the apparent rise from within the Roman Catholic community of gunmen bent on killing Protestants out of revenge.

Of the seven victims, two of them girls, four were Catholics and three Protestants. It is notoriously difficult to apportion responsibility for the civilian killings in Northern Ireland and the religion of the victim does not necessarily indicate the community from which the killer has come, but even Provisional

IRA sources are finding that republicans, too, are indulging in a sectarian war.

Until now the Provisionals have directed their principal attention towards the British Army and towards Ulster loyalists, who joined the security forces, although they have caused many civilian deaths.

Several recent murders, however, suggest that the attention has widened and there are reports that within the IRA itself a strong argument is being put forward to the effect that Protestant assassinations can be stopped only if similar treatment is meted out by Catholics.

Whatever resolution is reached in this ghastly argument, the Army and police in Belfast seem powerless to prevent the continuing murders. Of the seven deaths, six took place within a mile of the city

centre and the Royal Ulster Constabulary was yesterday investigating a report that an eighth person, an elderly man, was hurled off a bridge into the River Lagan during the night.

The first two deaths occurred on Friday afternoon. The victims were a Catholic girl, 16, and a Catholic customer in an Oldpark public house. Then early on Saturday a Royal Military Police patrol on the Highgate Road, not far from Belfast airport, discovered an abandoned taxi with the key in the ignition.

They found a shoe in a field next to the road and not far away the body of Mr Thomas Gumm, aged 34, a Catholic whose temporary home was off the Antrim Road in Belfast. He had been shot twice in the head, twice in the back and had

apparently been beaten up several times before being murdered.

The fourth and fifth killings occurred in the Upper Crumlin Road, which borders the Catholic Ardoye district, later in the night. An impatient customer walked into the office of the *Benderry* filling station after finding that no one came to serve him petrol. On the floor he found the bodies of Miss Helen Thompson, 17, and a man, 17, who had been shot in the neck, apparently at close range. The shooting was almost identical to that at Turf Lodge, and there is scarcely any doubt that there is a revenge murder.

The sixth and seventh murders occurred on Saturday night when two or three gunmen

walked into the offices of the Arkle taxi company, in Clifton Street. Opening fire indiscriminately, they killed Mrs Mary Shephard, aged 41, the wife of the proprietor, who was talking on a two-way taxi radio. A Catholic with four children, she was hit several times in the head and body.

In the outer office Mr William Hurton, a Protestant of 50, was also killed instantly. He was a watchman waiting for a taxi to take him home.

With so much death abroad, the only obsequies of the weekend came at the Milltown cemetery in Belfast on Saturday when the IRA hurried James McDade, the Coventry bomber who blew himself to pieces.

The church authorities largely shunned the funeral and more than 300 people, some of whom were photographed by military cameramen, walked in the cortege to the cemetery.

Prayers said outside shattered public house

From a Staff Reporter

Birmingham

A short service was held in the rain yesterday outside the shattered Mulberry Bush public house in Birmingham. Two hundred members of the congregation of the Birmingham parish church of St Martin's in the Bullring and the United Reformed Church in Carr's Lane took part.

Some members of the congregation were in tears as prayers were offered by the Rector of Birmingham, Canon Peter Hall, and the minister from Carr's Lane, the Rev Michael Hubbard.

Requiem Mass was said in all of Birmingham's Roman Catholic churches, 123 of whom priests issued a statement condemning last Thursday's bombings in the city.

An appeal fund for relatives of the dead, which was launched

by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Councillor James Eames, stood at over £25,000 within a day of being started. A contribution of £15,000 came from the Midlands Brewers Association.

Trade union leaders, who had put out repeated appeals to members in the factories for no repetition of Friday's clashes with Irish workers, were awaiting reports this morning with some anxiety.

Mr Brian Mathers, the Ulster regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and chairman of the regional TUC, said: "I appeal to trade unionists to keep calm. We must not play into the hands of the terrorists, whose desire is to frighten us into hasty action. The most positive contribution that can be made is financial

help for the families directly involved."

Cemetery scuffle: Nearly 500 supporters of the National Front and other right-wing organizations blocked the entrance to the Roman Catholic cemetery in Birmingham yesterday afternoon with the intention of preventing any attempt to commemorate "Manchester Martyrs Day" by Irish republicans (John Chatter writes from Manchester).

Although a march to the cemetery, which has taken place annually for the past 60 years to lay wreaths on a memorial to three Irishmen hanged for murdering a policeman in 1867, had been called off by the Sinn Féin organization, 1,300 police stood by yesterday.

It was thought that some republican or IRA sympathizers might attempt to carry out an

unofficial ceremony and that there would be clashes with the right-wing groups. But no appearances were made by any republican groups although a youth was arrested after a scuffle around an apparently home-made Irish tricolour.

Clive Borrell writes: Scotland Yard has received a warning that the Provisional IRA is planning a series of bomb attacks in London to coincide with the introduction of more stringent government legislation against terrorists. Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, will outline the Government's proposals in the Commons today and is to make a television and radio broadcast tonight.

Duke's visit: The Duke of Edinburgh is to visit the victims of the Birmingham bomb attacks in hospital today (The Press Association reports).

Prentice propositions for moderates

Continued from page 1

still has validity, and they must be told firmly that our Labour Government is responsible to the House of Commons, and not to the House of Lords.

Aneurin Bevan, to whose name this lecture is being given, put the point very clearly during the debates on the Bill introducing the National Health Service: "If there is one thing we must assert it is the sovereignty of Parliament over any section of the community. We have never accepted the position that this House can be dictated to by any section of the community. We seek to change society by the ballot box, and this clearly means that we must stand for the rule of law. The country should be reminded that the Labour Party who endorse the breaking are mainly once-representative."

The policy of the AUEW in defying the National Industrial Relations Court was decisively rejected by the TUC annual conference. The example of the Clay City Union and the Labour Party should get out of the habit of using the word "profit" as though it were an obscenity.

Fourth, the Western alliance. The Labour Party and the Government are clearly committed to the Western alliance. We reject neutralism or pacifism. We support NATO, which was the creation of Ernest Bevin more than any other statesman.

Of course, we want to see progress towards détente and disarmament. In our manifesto we described NATO as "an instrument of détente no less than of defence." But we are as committed as any other political party to the Western world to the common defence of our basic liberties.

David Wood, page 15

Labour expels former Sheffield MP

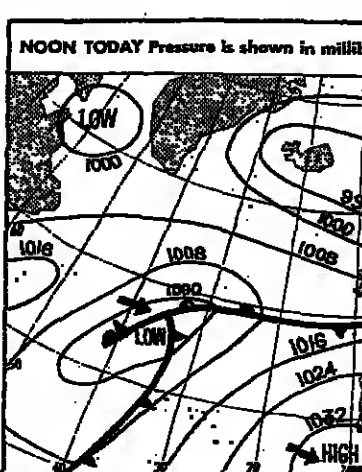
By a Staff Reporter

Mr Edward Griffiths, the former Labour MP for Sheffield, Brightside, has been expelled from the Labour Party because he stood as an independent candidate at the election, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Griffiths, who won the seat at a by-election in 1968, lost to Miss Joan Maynard, a left-winger, in October. His constituency party dismissed him in September, listing among his complaints that he had not worked hard enough and that his lifestyle was not suitable.

Mr Griffiths said he did not think he would appeal.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 7.35 am
Moon sets: 4.0 pm
Moon rises: 2.45 am

Full moon: November 29
Lighting on: 4.30 pm to 7.5 am
High water: London Bridge, 10.2 am, 5.9m (19.2ft); 10.42 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft); Ayr, 10.15 am, 5.13m (16.8ft); 10.15 pm, 5.13m (16.8ft); Dover, 7.25 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); Hull, 1.57 am, 6.0m (19.6ft); 2.55 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft); Liverpool, 7.48 am, 7.0m (22.9ft); 8.5 pm, 7.3m (23.9ft).

A small, rather intense depression in the NE North Sea is expected to move away N. Forecasts for 8 am to midnight: London, SE, central S England: Rather cloudy, isolated showers, sunny intervals; wind W, fresh, showers, perhaps more general rain later; rain, S, sun.

perhaps strong, moderating slowly; max temp 10°C (50°F). East Angles, Midlands: Rather cloudy, isolated showers, sunny intervals; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

E, NE England: Rather cloudy, mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Rather cloudy, showers, mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W, strong or gale, moderating; fog to fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).

NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, frequent quite heavy showers, hail or snow over hills; wind W, strong or gale; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny intervals and showers, perhaps more general rain later.

Sea passages: S North Sea, S of Dover, English Channel, Irish Sea, W, strong or gale, decreasing to fresh; sea very rough, coming moderate.

St. George's Channel, Irish Sea, W, strong or gale; sea rough.

Saturday
London: Temp: max 6 am 6 pm, 12°C, 54°F; min 6 am 6 pm, 8°C, 46°F. Humid, 75 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.3 in. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.0 millibars, rising.

Yesterday
London: Temp: max 6 am 6 pm, 12°C, 54°F; min 6 am 6 pm, 8°C, 46°F. Humid, 75 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.2 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.3 in. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1.0 millibars, falling.

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ME NEWS

Government stifling personal freedom, Geoffrey says

Staff Reporter

Individual independence and personal freedom are in danger in Britain, Sir Geoffrey, shadow Secretary for Social Services, told a London conference of the National Federation of the Self-Employed and Small Businesses on the "collective and collective coercion" imposed by the Government, which threatened the independence of editors and the survival of a free society.

Turning to the proposal by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, to increase National Insurance Contributions, Sir Geoffrey said the burden would fall on everyone working on his own account, from barbers to bookbinders, shopkeepers to window cleaners.

"Among the people who will be hard hit by Mrs Castle's levy are authors, broadcasters, musicians, and self-employed journalists," he said. What is Mr Jenkins, the minister for the arts, doing about this? How can he be happy with what his colleague, Barbara Castle, is going to do to the creative professions?

Sheila Black, the freelance journalist, said people were not self-employed from choice. Some had to work at home through necessity. Nor was it true that self-employed people "got away" with big tax concessions.

Geoffrey attacked the Government's plans to persuade consultants into full-time work for the state, and government's sympathy with trial action aimed at "sitting out" pay beds.

He muddled story of the case that never was

last year, when it was unable to solicit the public views on civic matters, the Corporation of Birmingham were told what sort of city they wanted. They responded by sending a news sheet published by the corporation. By "We don't want a piggy building on scrap of land."

It was an unambiguous statement in July last year, over the behaviour of Birmingham Corporation has been over a proposed new in a back garden in the suburb of King's Heath.

This weekend the affair became the first case submitted to an investigation by the local government commissioner (Shudman) for the West Midlands. His appointment is dated.

So often happens in planning, people living in Melstock and Hambury Drive were last to know that one of their number, Mr Michael Carr, received permission to build a two-storey house in his back garden at 7 Melstock Road. He is a polytechnic teacher in construction technology. Initially the response to a planning application for a million others could be a full-size house.

However, a closer look at the house would reveal that the house would be on Hambury Drive, whose residents are elderly and retired and live in corporation flats. Access to the house would thus have to be over a road belonging to the housing department.

For some years the elderly residents have used this strip as a carefully tended flower bed. Last January the housing committee refused access to Carr, which the planners negotiated the planning consent.

Police breaches secrecy alleged in report

Our Home Affairs correspondent reported about breaches of secrecy by the police over criminal records will be included in a report later this week to Mr Carr, the Secretary of State for Employment.

The allegations were made on Monday at a conference in Liverpool organized by the Northwest branch of the National Association of Probation Officers and attended by representatives of the police, probation officers, the profession, ministry officials and academics.

A woman in an employment agency said that a hotel owner demonstrated to her how he could find out a man's record from police friends. She said he had sent him three boys for a job but omitted to say that they had been charged with a crime, his only one.

The employer rang back and said I had omitted to tell that, she said.

He report to Mr Foot no conference will give him a hint on how to get jobs for former offenders, in the hope of avoiding trouble.

He idea to be included in report is that if former offenders steal at work or commit fraud, employers should be compensated.

Prisoners seek inquiry

Our Home Affairs correspondent with 57 signatures addressed from inmates in Hull prison has smuggled to The Times complaints about the treatment of two men in a segregated unit.

The letter says that the two are in no way being helped by confinement there, and suggests that an inquiry should be held into their treatment and need for more psychiatric attention.

The letter alleges that the error may send a man he may get into some sort of trouble into segregation and he him on Rule 43 in solitary confinement for many months.

with all his privileges taken away.

The letter adds that men in "solitary" are not physically or mentally examined by a prison doctor as laid down in the Home Office rules.

The Home Office does not comment on individual cases, but there is no doubt that an allegation that a prisoner was not being visited by the medical officer would be strongly disputed.

When in segregation, the Home Office says, men are seen daily by the medical officer without fail. He also sees men awaiting adjudication from the governor on whether they go into segregation.

Rare Jacob sheep enter field of exports

By Philip Howard

Unnoticed by the Hudson Institute and other economic doom watchers, Britain has just registered a small but significant achievement in the export field by selling the first Jacob sheep for breeding outside Britain.

Two spotted sheep, each with four ornamental horns like a barbaric war helmet, from the Haver stud in Kent, run by Lady Astor of Haver, have been sold to a breeder in the South of France. Until its revival in the past few years the ancient breed was in danger of becoming extinct; but there are now about 150 registered flocks in Britain, comprising 3,000 spotted sheep, also known as Spanish or piebald.

They are now being exported to the rest of the world. Although they are not going to solve the balance of payments deficit at a blast, they are an engaging form of wool-gathering.

The breed has been established at Haver since before 1760. Its origins are obscure and romantic. The name comes from the 1599 translation of the Bible, which quotes Jacob as saying to Laban: "I will pass through all thy flocks this day and separate from them all the sheep with little spots and great spots and all the black lambs among the sheep."

Jacob sheep are born with black spots, which turn brown as they mature. Literal interpreters of Genesis suppose that they were brought from Palestine across North Africa to Spain by the Moors. Some say the ancestors of Jacob sheep were shipwrecked with the Armada on the Hebrides.

They certainly seem related to the almost extinct Hebridean breed, the Saint Kilda. Ovine scientists postulate a kinship with the Spanish Landrace breed and affinities with the Karakul.

Enthusiasts commend the breed for its precocity, fecundity, and long breeding season, as well as its unusual capacity to provide wool of three different colours.

Until now Jacob sheep have been used chiefly as park sheep because of their decorative appearance, like samurai with tinoponers on their helmets.

They are lighter and have lighter fleeces than the conventional commercial breed.

Lady Astor, walking her handsome ram, Ramesses to demon-

Lady Astor of Haver with a Jacob ram at Haver Castle.

strate, said: "They are easy to handle or tether; very good for small acreages. They are less liable to footrot than other breeds. Their meat provides lighter cuts than other sheep, but it has a distinctive and delicious flavour."

The Haver flock provides wool which Lady Astor has had woven into a multicoloured cloak, knickerbockers and other more ordinary garments. She plans to set up spinning wheels and a loom in the long gallery of Haver castle.

Benefit tribunals are accused of bias

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

Further evidence in support of the case for extending legal aid to social security tribunals is published today in a report by the Child Poverty Action Group. It alleges that supplementary benefit appeal tribunals are often not impartial.

The report says that tribunal members are ignorant of the social security laws and of their own powers in hearing appeals. As a result, they often act as appendages to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, instead of providing an independent check.

Last week the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee recommended the extension of legal aid to all tribunals, including supplementary benefit appeals. The basic argument for it, the committee said, was that many appellants were at a disadvantage because they lacked the confidence and skill to make the best of their case and found it difficult to deal with the complex issues that could be raised.

That view is borne out in the Child Poverty Action Group report based on a study by Miss Ruth Lister, its legal research officer. Miss Lister interviewed 4 of the chairmen and members of the seven tribunals in London, attended many appeal hearings and drew on the experience of group members throughout Britain.

She concludes that many people appealing to a supplementary benefit tribunal will not receive a fair and independent hearing and that that makes their right to appeal meaningless. Most appellants, she points out, are not represented at appeal hearings, but

those who are have a markedly higher chance of a successful appeal.

Miss Lister suggests that one barrier to fairness is the informality of the proceedings. Appellants are not always able to present their case fully and are often interrupted by tribunal members with questions of doubtful relevance. Tribunals also tend to accept hearsay evidence from the commission, but some refuse as inadmissible documentary evidence presented by appellants or their representatives.

Miss Lister accuses tribunal members of bias against certain groups of appellants because of a tendency to consider whether they are "deserving". Pensioners are regarded as deserving, but the unemployed are not.

But the impartiality of hearings is undermined more critically by tribunal members' own ignorance of the law. Miss Lister alleges. They fail to recognize the basic conflict between the interests of the appellant and the commission, and rely on the commission's presenting officer and the clerk to the tribunal as impartial sources of information and advice on the law.

But both are employed by the commission, Miss Lister points out.

The report recommends a number of reforms, including the right to legal aid for appellants and the establishment of a second-tier appeal body whose decisions would be binding.

Justice for the Claimant: A Study of Supplementary Benefit Appeal Tribunals, by Ruth Lister, (Child Poverty Action Group, 1 Macklin Street, London, WC2. 65p plus postage.)

JAPAN LINE the bridge - building fleet

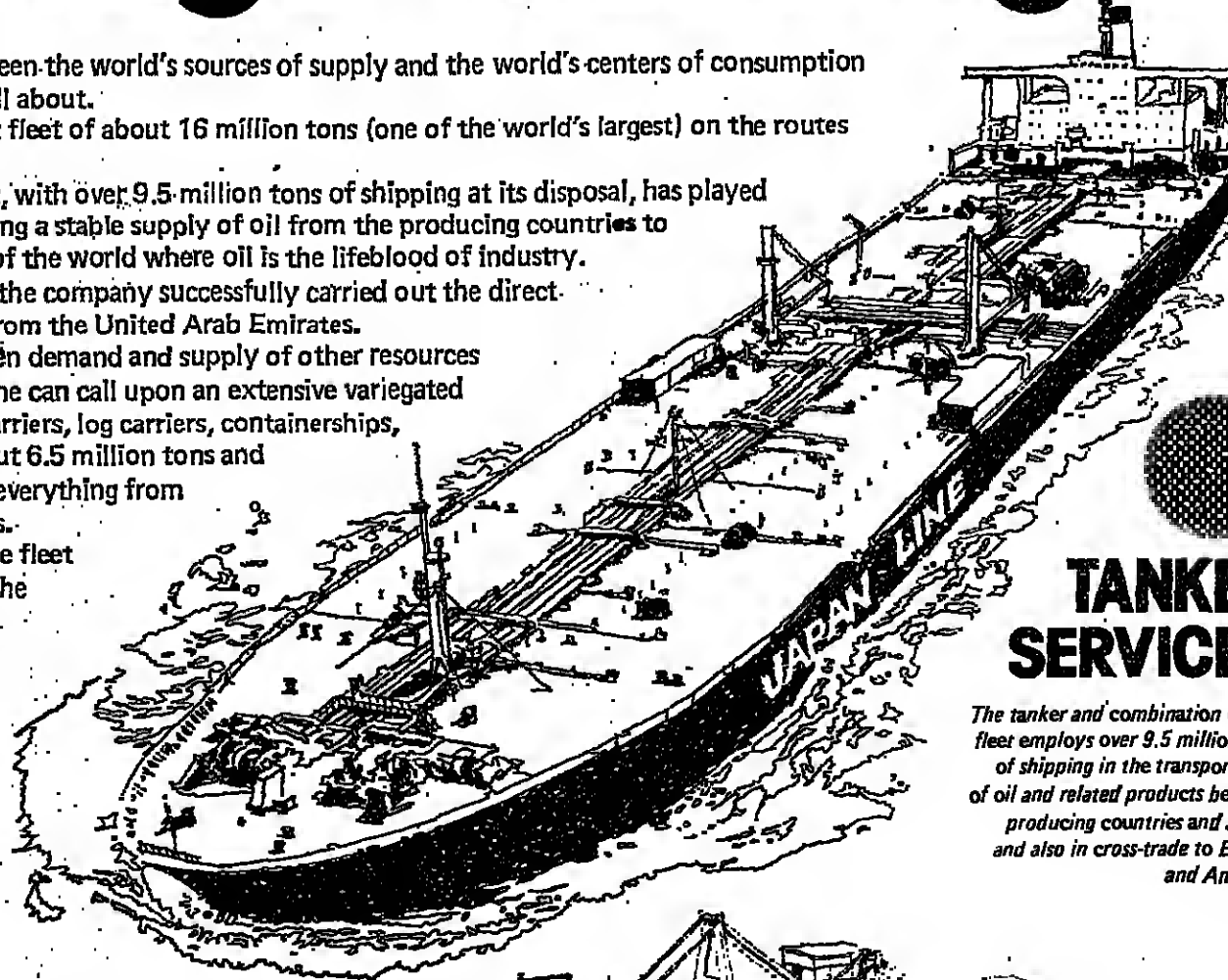
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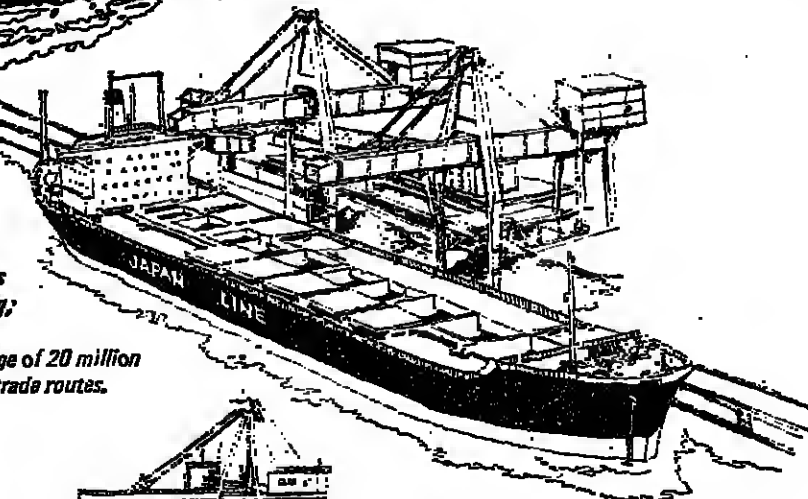
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ADVERTISEMENT

Appeal to the U.S.S.R. Government for the release of Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience

In the Soviet Union, over thirty Jewish prisoners languish in prison camps for seeking to go to Israel; some already held for several years. Engineers, scientists, artists, physicians, workers, linguists, school teachers and students, many of them ex-servicemen – they were sentenced at trials closed to the general public and impartial observers. Even before verdicts were brought against them, Soviet newspapers declared them guilty.

These men and women are not criminals. They were arbitrarily chosen as scapegoats. Most of them had acted

no differently from thousands of Jews who were allowed to emigrate to Israel. They are innocent. The Soviet authorities have recently released Silva Zalmanson, after she had spent four agonising years of a ten-year sentence in prison labour-camps.

We, the undersigned, urge the Soviet Government to extend this gesture of humanity to the others still held captive. For the sake of a meaningful detente, in the true interests of justice, let them go!

Members of Parliament

Leopold Abse
Michael James Hugh Alison
Donald Anderson
Rt. Hon. Margaret Betty Harvie Anderson, O.B.E., T.D.
Thomas Richard Arnold
Ronald Henry Atkins
Mrs. Margaret Anne Bain
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Mrs. Lynda Chalker
William Gibson Clark
Kenneth Harry Clarke
Walter Clegg
Ivor Malcolm Clementson
Stanley Cohen

Mrs. Maureen Morfydd Colquhoun
John Dennis Concannon
Robert Gordon Cooke
John Howard Cordle
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John Alexander Corrie
Albert Percy Costain
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Rt. Hon. William Craig, P.C.
Julien Michael Gordon Critchley
Frederick Petre Crowder, Q.C.
John Andersoo Cunningham
Ifor Davies
Joseph Jabez Dean
Geoffrey Hugh Dodsworth, J.P.
Lord James Douglas-Hamilton



Mr. David Martin Scott Steel, M.P.

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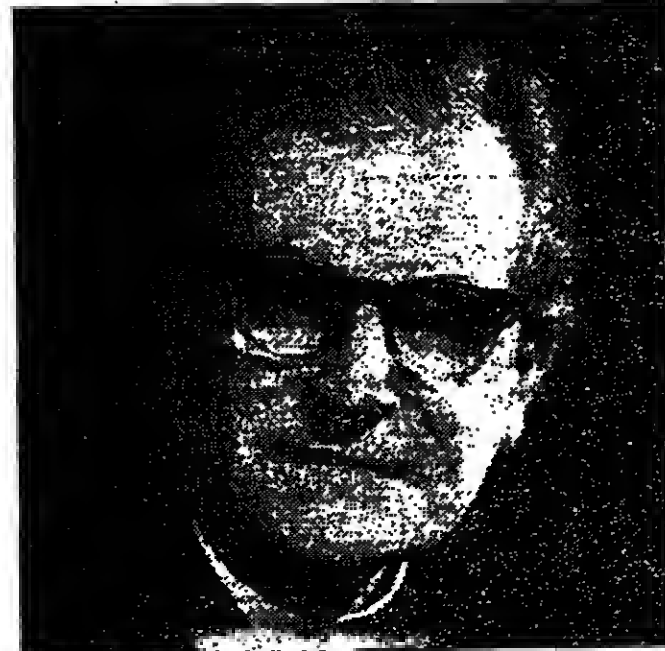
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WEST EUROPE

Dismay over methods used in choosing new Italian Cabinet

From Our Correspondent
Rome, Nov 24

Dismay is expressed today about the methods used in choosing the members of Signor Moro's new Government, which was sworn in last night. After 50 days, Italy's longest interregnum is now over.

Signor Moro has still to go before Parliament, probably next week, for his vote of confidence. It is hardly likely that this will fail. Even so, he certainly will have to try to show in as acceptable a light as possible to his prospective allies why two of his most important ministerial changes involve men who are supposed to have annoyed the right.

Signor Paolo Emilio Taviani, one of the few leading Christian Democrats, who was an active anti-fascist, has been removed from the Ministry of the Interior and was no longer to take any other post.

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the former Prime Minister, who had been disowning himself with an attempt to resist an attempt to place an acknowledged representative of the Christian Democratic right, Signor Francesco Piccoli, at the Ministry of the Interior. Whatever his private views about Signor Piccoli, Signor Moro apparently reached a decision because of the fact that the Socialists, on whom he will depend in Parliament, were worried about alleged conservative pressure on the choice of ministers.

The Socialists were particularly happy to see Signor Moro back, and presumably have no intention of allowing the leader of the Christian Democratic left from being hemmed in by right-wing appointees. The changes involving the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior were made ostensibly on the grounds of the need to have the same faces in the same posts; but the choice of which ministers should be rotated scarcely gives much credence to the idea that the Christian Democratic leadership was really aiding by a principle.

Signor Taviani is understood

to have been quite frank on this point when told by Senator Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the party, that he was to be rotated from the Interior Ministry. He is said to have declared: "I would say that this is all a manoeuvre to get me out of the Ministry of the Interior."

Newspaper criticism is harsh. The Milan *Corriere della Sera* commented this morning that the Christian Democrats had decided exactly what it had been decided they should not do—to maintain "a strict tie between the formation of the Government and the internal affairs of the Christian Democratic Party."

La Stampa, of Turin, is upbraided today by the Christian Democratic Party newspaper *Il Popolo* for having cast doubts about the constitutional propriety of what had been done.

La Stampa said that the party leadership, not the Prime Minister-designate, had distributed the ministries. Signor Moro is seen to be particularly vulnerable because he has prestige within his party but no strong faction of his own.

His minority Administration will need support outside its own ranks in Parliament to survive. The formation of this coalition between Christian Democrats and Republicans marks Signor Moro's return after six years in a government. It will be his fourth and Italy's thirty-seventh since the fall of Fascism. The list is as follows:

Prime Minister: Aldo Moro (Chr Dem). Deputy Prime Minister: Ugo La Malfa (Rep). Foreign Affairs: Francesco Piccoli (Chr Dem). Justice: Arnaldo Forlani (Chr Dem). Agriculture: Francesco Maria Saverio (Chr Dem). Scientific Research: Mario Pedini (Chr Dem). Environment: Giovanni Scudalini (Rep). Education: Mariano Rumor (Chr Dem). Interior: Giulio Andreotti (Chr Dem). Justice: Arnaldo Forlani (Chr Dem). Economic Planning and the South: Francesco Piccoli (Chr Dem). Finance: Bruno Visentini (Rep). Treasury: Emilio Colombo (Chr Dem). Defence: Arnaldo Forlani (Chr Dem). Education: Francesco Maria Saverio (Chr Dem). Public Works: Pietro Scudalini (Rep). Agriculture: Giovanni Scudalini (Rep). Transport: Mario Martinelli (Chr Dem). Posts: Giulio Andreotti (Chr Dem). Health: Antonio Giarola (Chr Dem). Labour: Mario Tassi (Chr Dem). Social Participation: Antonio Giarola (Chr Dem). Health: Antonio Giarola (Chr Dem). Tourism: Adolfo Sarti (Chr Dem).

Norway and Russia try to delimit their sectors with strategic interests as well as gas or oil in mind

Staking out claims to Arctic wastes

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, Nov 24

Norway and Russia open negotiations tomorrow on the delimitation of the Norwegian and Soviet continental shelves in the North.

The Norwegian position is that its continental shelf stretches from the coast of the Norwegian mainland to the north around the territory of Svalbard (Spitzbergen) and beyond, and further that Svalbard has no continental shelf of its own beyond the present four miles territorial limit. In the Norwegian opinion the dividing line should be drawn according to the principles of the median line as laid down in the 1958 international convention on the continental shelf.

The archipelago of Svalbard has a special status in international law based on the Svalbard Treaty of 1920 which came into force in 1925. Forty countries are signatories to the treaty. Apart from Norway they include Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, the two Germanys as successors to the former German state, the Nordic countries, most other West European states and countries as far away as Japan, Argentina, New Zealand and South Africa.

The treaty confirmed Norway's sovereign rights over the archipelago, subject to certain conditions, the main one being that the signatories and their subjects are entitled to exploit the mineral resources at Svalbard on equal terms with Norwegian companies and citizens.

This principle of equality is absolute but must be exercised according to the laws and regulations enacted for the territory by Norway. Mining regulations, which form an integral part of the treaty, stipulate the conditions for prospecting for mineral resources, including oil and gas, and the conditions under which concessions for exploitation shall be granted.

In practice it means that enterprises and citizens from all the 40 signatories can establish themselves at Svalbard, subject to these regulations and many nations have done so. Norway and the Soviet Union represent the main activity by their coal mining which has been in operation since long before the war. But during the past few years interest in oil prospecting has increased and American, Russian and Euro-



Map showing the continental shelves of Norway and Russia, with labels for Spitzbergen, Svalbard, and the Barents Sea.

pean companies have been granted prospecting areas. Some drilling has been carried out but so far without positive results.

The Soviet position is not known. There is speculation that Russia may argue that the delimitation line should be based on the "sector" principle, which is used in the Antarctic. This would give the Russians about 150,000 square kilometres more than if the median principle were used—an area about half the size of Norway.

There is also speculation that the Soviet Union may base its argument on the fact that Svalbard is mentioned in the two 1958 continental shelf conventions, and try to push its rights further west.

The negotiations are not concerned only with the potential oil and gas resources of the area. The Svalbard Passage between Svalbard and the mainland of Norway is the entrance to the Atlantic for Soviet nuclear submarine fleet. It has been a constant feature of Russian defence and foreign policy from the nineteenth century to prevent major foreign powers from establishing a foothold in this area, which forms the approaches to Murmansk and Archangel, Svalbard is, according to the treaty, demilitarized.

Norway has been very careful not to provoke the Russians in the north or to arouse Russian distrust about Norwegian intentions. For this reason a plan for building an airport at Svalbard, postponed for many years, and when the airport was finally constructed the Russians pro-

vided their own staff and radio installations there.

To some extent the Russians have already disregarded Norway's sovereign power, and thus the Norwegians have tacitly accepted. Taxation at Svalbard is at a flat and very low rate. The Russians refuse to pay this and instead pay a lump sum per capita which they fix themselves. They also disregard some of the labour and safety regulations enacted by Norway and work according to their own system at the coal mines.

On occasions, such as during the last war, the Russians have tried to change the status of Svalbard to a Norwegian-Russian condominium to the exclusion of other signatory states. But this idea has not been aired for several years.

The idea of a kind of condominium or joint exploitation of the shelf may however come up, since this was mentioned by the International Court in the Hague in its judgment in the case of Germany v. Denmark and Denmark v. the United Kingdom up to the delimitation of the North Sea shelf.

The course of the negotiations will depend very much on whether the other signatories will accept the view that Svalbard has no shelf of its own.

On the eve of the negotiations the United States has informed Norway that it reserves its position on the matter. Britain had previously done likewise. The possibility that the issue may be internationalized as a consequence seems now to be more likely. It would be a nightmare for Norwegian defence and security policy if the present tranquillity and balance should be disturbed in this way.

Nor is it known whether the Russians accept the Norwegian view. They certainly do not want any sort of internationalization of the area. But even if they share the view that Svalbard has no shelf of its own, it does not automatically follow that they would agree that Svalbard serves as a basis for the national Norwegian claim to the shelf. If Moscow should take a negative view and base its own claim on the median line between the Norwegian mainland and the Svalbard archipelago, the picture would look completely different. That would mean that the Russians would claim a major slice of what Norway now regards as the legitimate Norwegian shelf.

OVERSEAS



Fur-weather friend: President Ford takes off the coat he wore for the Siberian cold and makes present of it to Mr. Brezhnev before leaving for home from Vladivostok.

Mistimed Ford visit failed to stir the Japanese people

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 24

It can be safely said that President Ford's five-day trip to the Orient last week has had very little or no impact on the otherwise cordial ties between Tokyo, Seoul and Washington.

As Dr. Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, has already pointed out, President Ford did not travel to Tokyo with any important objective in mind other than that of becoming the first American head of state to visit Japan while in office since the two nations established diplomatic ties 117 years ago.

An American diplomat summed up the position saying: "The best thing about this trip is the fact that the worst did not happen."

He was referring to the threat of expected demonstrations which, apart from one clash between the police and students, petered out within hours after President Ford's arrival.

The Japanese Government made two unsuccessful attempts to bring an American head of state to Tokyo since the Second World War. But on both occasions, plans were cancelled at the last moment. Violent demonstrations by radical students forced the late General Eisao

how to cancel an official visit to Japan at the eleventh hour in 1960 and the Watergate scandal prevented Mr. Nixon from visiting Japan last year.

More than one million people turned out along the route to show the official convoy.

More significant, however, is the fact that President Ford's visit failed to reduce the United States' presence on the Korean peninsula in spite of demagogues in Washington.

It is understood that he warned Mr. Park that the gross might block further aid if the regime could not to repress political rights and basic freedoms. However, warning was not couched in terms of a strong threat.

While the South Koreans congratulated themselves, what they describe as a successful visit, Korean democrats, liberals and many others are disappointed. A regime claim that Pres. Ford had simply endorsed repressive political system Korea by his official visit.

"From the people's point of view and from the democratic rights, Pres. Ford's visit will prove to be a great disappointment," a political leader, who cannot be named, said.

Peking-US relations lack impetus

From David Bonavia
Peking, Nov 24

Without the prospect of any important political breakthrough for four days seems a long time for Dr. Kissinger to spend in Peking this week.

The capital's diplomatic corps has spent the past few days speculating on the topics which the American Secretary of State may cover in his talks with Mr. Chiao Kuan-hua, the new Foreign Minister.

He is expected to meet Mr. Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, though briefly and probably at the hospital where Mr. Chou has been undergoing treatment for an unspecified ailment, and Mr. Teng Hsiao Ping, the deputy Prime Minister, who has recently been talking more and more to foreign visitors.

If the past pattern of Dr. Kissinger's visits is followed, he will also have a meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who has been out of Peking for the past two or three months.

There is a strong feeling here that the brilliant corps of the Chinese see nothing sinister in Peking are at an end, and that China and the United States are floundering in the attempt to find a relationship more substantial than the sort of draw-out of cordiality which has been established over the past three years.

There are two main schools of thought: one is that the Americans have recently neglected China and that the Chinese are out to show that they resent it. Mr. Teng's recent remarks, playing down the importance of the Soviet military threat to China, are seen as a way of reminding Washington that Peking is not irrevocably committed to its present course.

The other way of looking at it is that the Americans feel they cannot get much more out of their relationship with China, then they are already, and want to bring home to Peking the fact that détente with Moscow takes priority.

The latter view is taken to explain the seemingly undiplomatic consent of the Americans to meet Mr. Brezhnev near Vladivostok, a mere 40 miles from the Chinese border, which has evidently aroused some resentment here. The American assurances that the Chinese were consulted in advance about the Vladivostok site, and expressed no opposition, overlook the fact that China would not want to seem to be interfering in the affairs of other countries by telling them where they could and could not meet.

That by no means indicates that China sees nothing sinister in the Soviet play of bringing the Americans to a meeting there.

Symbolic of the comprehension gap which has appeared again between Peking and Washington is the failure of both sides to implement the agreement expressed in the joint communiqué published after Dr. Kissinger's last visit a year ago. It was said then that "it is of particular importance to main-

tain frequent contact at authoritative levels."

The areas of conflict between China and the United States remain largely unchanged though they seem to fade in and more into the background of world affairs.

Washington continues to support the existing government in South Vietnam and Cambodia and China seems unwilling, unable, to mediate a solution to the wars in either country. There appears to be no prospect of serious progress.

The main bilateral issue Taiwan seems to be frozen: the time being because it is too complex to sort out quickly.

However, Dr. Kissinger certainly needs to brief Chinese leaders on his perception of the Middle East and the economic troubles of the capitalist world, related to the Soviet influence in Western Europe and Japan.

Without giving away anything Mr. Brezhnev said at Ford's visit, Vladivostok, Dr. Kissinger will also be expected to assure the Chinese leaders that there is no new secret understanding between Washington and Moscow on any matter affecting China.

The Chinese will also be looking at Dr. Kissinger in a more analytical light this time, being in mind that his tenure of office is no longer so secure and that they may soon be dealing with a completely new set of American leaders with whom they are only slightly acquainted.

Brandt plan alarms EEC socialists

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Nov 24

Herr Willy Brandt's suggestion last week that the stronger EEC countries should press ahead with integration faster than weaker ones has aroused hostility and anxiety among European socialists.

This was one of the clearest lessons of a three-day meeting in Brussels of the European Socialist Movement, which ended today. The movement groups 10 European MPs, trade unionists and other activists. The Labour Committee for Europe is the British component.

There was keen interest among the Britons over whether the Brandt thesis would be repeated by Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, when he addressed the Labour Party conference later this week.

Mr. George Thomson, a former chairman of the Labour Committee and now a member of the European Commission, conceded the case for some flexibility in national economic policies to cope with differing problems. But he thought any attempt to formalize a concept which encouraged stronger members to press ahead at their own pace would be against the interests of all member states. It would also be contrary to the idea of a fairer European society.

Delegates at the meeting feared that the Brandt plan for a differentiated application of EEC decisions by rich and poor might appeal to nationalist elements in weaker countries like Italy and Britain.

Mr. Georges Debunne, the secretary-general of the Belgian Trade Union Federation, lamented the decision of the British TUC in this hour of

crisis to boycott the projected tripartite social conference in December between governments, employers and trade unions of the Nine.

He hoped his opposite number, Mr. Len Murray (who was present) would realize that the moment had come for others to share in the EEC's decision-making process, and feared the forthcoming Paris summit had no hopes of success.

Mr. Debunne may well be right. But the Foreign Ministers of the Nine, with Mr. Roy Hattersley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, representing Britain, none the less will be meeting in Brussels again tomorrow to prepare the summit. This time they will concentrate on energy, regional and social policy and the fight against inflation and unemployment.

Left-wing swing predicted after Lisbon party congress

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Nov 24

A left-wing swing to the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) is predictable after this week-end's first national two-day congress of the party in Lisbon. The PPD is, with the Socialist and Communist parties and the Movimento Democrático Português, one of the country's leading political groups.

Nearly 1,000 delegates attended the first meeting in Lisbon's sports pavilion on Saturday. Among them were 48 members of the Social Democratic Youth group. Only official delegates had the right to vote on motions of interest to the party on the agenda. They included election of party officials, the statutes and programme of the party.

In an interview with the Lisbon newspaper *O Seculo* before the congress, Dr. Marcello Rebelo de Sousa, one of the most dynamic of the party's young militants, said the present coalition in the Government (Socialists and Communists) should "continue to work for a gradual but firm and reinforced" at least until the parliamentary elections. These are scheduled for next March.

He said his party "already has bilateral relations with European social democratic parties".

At the conclusion of the congress emphasized the party's position as "left-of-centre. It supported nationalization of the means of production and a social democratic approach to the powers vested in a parliament."

Britain abstains in Unesco vote on Arab rights

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Nov 24

Unesco emerged much divided when its biennial General Assembly ended in Paris yesterday after a political of sorts by the Arab countries, backed by others from the Third World.

Leading Western member nations, heavily outnumbered, stood aside as the assembly, after voting sanctions against Israel, gave the international organization the new task of ensuring that the Arabs in territories occupied by Israel were able to exercise their full educational and cultural rights, and pursue their own way of life. This was voted by 51 countries against five, with 22 abstentions, including Britain.

Flemish activists protest over Brussels sprawl

Brussels, Nov 24.—Belgium's long-simmering dispute between French and Dutch-speaking sectors of the population boiled over today when thousands of Flemish activists demonstrated in Helle, south of here.

Police said about 30,000 people marched behind banners urging a halt to the outward sprawl of French-speaking Brussels into the Flemish countryside.

Other banners demanded the splitting of the Brussels region into French and Flemish communities.—Reuter.

French Socialists round on their Communist allies

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Nov 24

The French Socialist Party rounded this weekend on the Communists who have been publicly attacking them for weeks, asserting that the Communist Party alone must bear all responsibility for breaching the unity of the left.

The Socialist leaders met here yesterday to debate their future attitude to the Communist Party. Less than 24 hours earlier, Mr. Roland Leroy, the rising new star of the Communist Party whom Mr. Georges Marchais, the Secretary-General, recently nominated as editor of *L'Humanité*, had attacked a number of left-wing figures, including Socialists.

He had declared pointedly: "At any rate, there will be no Communist ministers in a government while M. Giscard d'Estaing is President." His words brought right into the open the chief element in the mass of dark suspicions the Communists have been nursing

against the party of M. François Mitterrand in the past weeks.

They appear to believe that the Socialists, perhaps headed by M. Gaston Defferre, a veteran parliamentary leader, may join a "Government of national unity" in the event of a grave economic crisis in France next year of the year after.

After eight hours of discussion the Socialists made a tough statement. It makes no mention of any fresh meeting between M. Mitterrand and M. Marchais, who have not seen each other for two months.

To lay the Communist suspicions, the Socialist Party reaffirmed its determination to do everything to win a majority in the National Assembly in order to secure "the formation of a government charged with applying the 'common programme of the left'."

After the meeting the Socialist spokesman denied that his party had "ever envisaged joining a government with a reactionary majority."

Text of US-Soviet accord

Moscow, Nov 24.—The text of the joint United States-Soviet statement issued today after meetings between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, near Vladivostok, is as follows:

During their working meeting in the area of Vladivostok on November 23-24, 1974, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU L. I. Brezhnev and the President of the USA Gerald R. Ford discussed in detail the question of further limitations of strategic offensive arms.

They reaffirmed the great significance that both the USSR and the United States attach to the limitation of strategic offensive arms. They are convinced that a long-term agreement on this question would be a significant contribution to improving relations between the USSR and the US, to reducing the danger of war and to enhancing world peace.

Having noted the value of previous agreements on this question, including the Interim agreement of May 26, 1972, they reaffirm the intention to conclude a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, to last through 1985.

As a result of the exchange of views on the substance of such a new agreement, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the President of the United States of America concluded

that favourable prospects exist for completing the work on this agreement in 1975.

Agreement was reached that further negotiations will be based on the following provisions:

1. The new agreement will incorporate the relevant provisions of the Interim agreement of May 26, 1972, which will remain in force until October, 1977.
2. The new agreement will cover the period from October, 1977, through December 31, 1985.
3. Based on the principle of equality and equal security, the new agreement will include the following limitations:

A. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of strategic delivery vehicles.

B. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of ICBMs and SLBMs equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRVs).

4. The new agreement will include a provision for further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-81 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985.

5. Negotiations between the delegations of the USSR and the United States will work out the new agreement incorporating the foregoing points will resume in Geneva in January, 1975.—Reuter.

Lufthansa jumbo crash dead flown home

Nairobi, Nov 24.—The bodies of between 20 and 30 of the victims of the Lufthansa Boeing 747 jumbo jet disaster at Nairobi airport last Wednesday were flown to their home countries tonight, most of them to West Germany.

Fifty-nine people died when the aircraft crashed on take-off. The remainder of the dead are expected to be flown out of Nairobi within the next three days.

400-mile bushfire in Australia

Adelaide, Nov 25.—A 400-mile long bushfire is spreading in the northern part of the State of South Australia.

The arc of fire runs from the border with the Northern Territory to south of the opal mining town of Coober Pedy. The area is largely uninhabited.

*By International agreement, there is a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.
Tour Organizer: Americana Holidays ATOL 023ABC

تذاكر من الأصل

OVERSEAS

Egypt and Palestinian guerrilla leaders outraged by organizers of Tunis hijacking

Paul Marun, Mr 24, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) declared war on outlaws like the British Air VC10 hijacking in Tunis, and regimes that support them, or clearly embarrassed by fair and have called such treason, saying that it is longer he tolerated. He reluctantly living in it if the hijackers' demands the first hijacking was Egypt declared that it never he blackmailed. A Foreign Ministry spokesman it clear that the decision to save the lives of the hostages and was after appeals from Britain their countries. "This behaviour can no longer be tolerated," the statement added. "Furthermore, it is as if Arab quarters cooperating with criminal forces such as hijackers to support the PLO." It did not say. But the hands of Libya were behind the group which gave itself the name "Martyr of Abu Nidal" and said that the operation has angered Anwar Sadat in a way that he now seems likely

to take positive action in future against his foes in the Arab world. This would involve the use of Egypt's intelligence network in the Arab countries where the rebel terrorists find sanctuary and support. The British airliner episode was a great personal blow for President Sadat, to whom much of the credit must go for the Palestinian debut at the United Nations and the subsequent favourable resolutions.

Iraq has already been named by the PLO as being behind the hijacking. Although the Iraq Government has denied involvement, the man who directed the operation is supported by Baghdad and is stationed there. He is Sabri al Banna (code name Abu Nidal), formerly the Al Fatah representative in Baghdad who was sentenced to death in 1968 by the PLO for "activities against the revolution". But Iraq was not alone. The group run by Abu Nidal, "Assifa General Command", which the hijackers belonged to, is also supported by the Libyan regime. The Baghdad and Tripoli connections have been evident in almost all of the maverick terror operations undertaken in international capitals. These two extremist regimes, which

oppose Middle East peace moves have espoused disaffected Al Fatah and other guerrillas willing to engage in freerelance terror intended to embarrass Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and moderate Arab regimes.

In the past Mr Sadat and like-minded Arab leaders have been virtually powerless to do anything about the terrorist rebels since Mr Arafat and his colleagues were either unwilling or unable to take any firm stand. However, the PLO now clearly realizes that the responsible for the hijacking and the Rabat summit conference carries certain obligations.

Beirut, Nov 24.—The Syrian-backed Al Saiga guerrilla group condemned the hijacking as "an unnationalist and immoral act which could only have been masterminded and planned by Zionist and imperialist circles". —UPI.

Confident Karpov ready for Fischer

From Edmund Stevens

Moscow, Nov 24

At reception held to celebrate his victory over Viktor Korchin Ananly Karpov remarked that he hopes that when he plays Bobby Fischer for the world chess title he will not encounter the kind of unpleasant incidents that marred the American's contest with Boris Spassky in 1972.

When Korchin proposed a draw in the twenty-fourth and final game on Friday, Karpov readily agreed. He might well have insisted on playing it out, with a good chance of winning and thereby improving his narrow 3-2 lead, but he was no longer interested in the game. He was already planning ahead for his challenge to Fischer.

Karpov's father, Yevgeny, an industrial engineer, recently said that what he liked most about his son, who is 23, was his perseverance. Kolya never stops halfway. He always goes after the big thing.

Karpov says about himself: "I always want to be first." All told, he strikes one as remarkably self-possessed for his age, well groomed, with his dark, straight hair styled in a longish. In the West he might pass for a junior advertising executive.

He was always a brilliant student and at present heads his class at Leningrad University. He played in his first chess tournament at the age of nine, having started playing the game at four. When he was 15 he won the world junior championship, and became a grand master at 18.

Asked about his recent contest with Korchin, Karpov says the hardest moment was after the seventeenth game when he led 3-0. "I decided I had won the match and got careless, but my experienced rival, despite his predicament, found the courage and will to make a comeback and I lost the nineteenth and twenty-first games. But then I pulled myself together and stayed alert to the finish."

Harry Golombek writes: The final match in the candidates' series to decide who shall challenge Bobby Fischer ended in Moscow last Friday in a narrow victory for Karpov, with a score of three wins, two losses and 19 draws. The match lasted for two months and a week, which in fact is more or less the average length of time for a world championship match.

Indeed, this may well have turned out to be a struggle for the title if Bobby Fischer persists in maintaining his resignation from what he has called the FIDE World Championship and if he refuses to meet the challenge next year.

This would be a great pity as I can hardly imagine a more fascinating contest than a match between Fischer and Karpov. As to who would win such a match is anybody's guess. I myself tend to favour the younger player, Karpov, if only because he must be on an ascending peak of form, whereas Fischer surely must have decided somewhat through three years' total absence from competitive chess.



Anatoly Karpov: "I always want to be first."

Mrs Rockefeller to have check-up

Washington, Nov 24.—A New York hospital has today denied reports that Mrs Happy Rockefeller would undergo another mastectomy when she is readmitted tomorrow.

The wife of the Vice President-designate, who had her left breast removed in a cancer operation a month ago, is to undergo a check-up at a hospital spokesman said.

What the story of the Kennedy family is well known, there are others of equal interest. The McDonnell family fortune began with Peter McDonnell of Drumlish, county Longford, described as a railroad and steamship agent, but actually a bondsman, who acted as agent for the bewildered immigrant, selling his labour cheap to a contractor, and housing him in what was virtually a private workhouse. He became a stockbroker, and in 1916 married Anna Murray, the daughter of a multi-millionaire. In her turn, their daughter Anne married the multi-millionaire, Henry Ford II.

Not content with making fortunes on the stock exchange, in publishing, in owning the Cornstock silver mine, the Irish immigrants had a passion for respectability and social acceptance in society. Historically less self-contained and self-reliant than the Jews, they longed for admission to clubs, debarment halls, the Junior League, golf clubs, yacht clubs, all the most snobbish and, one would imagine, worthless symbols of the upper social class. Mr Birmingham has an interesting theory that this was because so many of the Irish began as servants. Households had a "Bridger", a generic name for a virtuous, hard-working Irish girl, a regular attendant at Mass, who observed the luxurious life

of her employers from the scullery, kitchen or nursery, and determined on something similar for her children, one day. Needless to say, these hopes of social acceptance were never to be entirely accomplished. "The Irish were the one oppressed people on earth the American Protestants could ever quite bring themselves wholeheartedly to sympathize with," said Daniel Moynihan, an Irish member of the American class structure which exists, like an iceberg, nine-tenths below the surface, even the wealthy had to tread very warily.

The Murphys, the McDonnells and the Cuddihys, three wealthy families united by marriage, built themselves enormous summer homes at Southampton, Long Island, a resort for the second-rate rich, who would be accepted at the fashionable Newport. Eight huge houses on 30 acres of shore front housed some 60 members of the family during the hot summer months. The Southampton Beach Club hung out a sign, well known to the early immigrants, "No Irish need apply", but it finally succumbed to the weight of numbers. The Kennedys, handsome, rich and attractive, left Boston for New York, Palm Beach and London in search of social success. Boston society could never forget that Joseph P. Kennedy was the son of a barman, and that his wife, the beautiful and elegant Rose, was the daughter of a politician whose career had been spectacular even in the corrupt and permissive atmosphere of Boston politics. In Palm Beach the old families came to the Kennedy parties but refused them membership of the Everglades Golf Club. They played golf at the Jewish Palm Beach Country Club.

The Irish differed from other immigrant groups in that they went into politics, having the advantage of speaking the language. Unfortunately, their record has been marked with some extraordinary cases of corruption. Stephen Birmingham tells us of the Wisconsin horn Edward L. Doherty, who went into oil, and in 1925 was reputed to be richer than John D. Rockefeller. Doherty's involvement in the Teapot Dome scandal and the following court appearances, revealing, among other things, a \$100,000 bribe in cash to the Secretary of the Interior, make Watergate look positively small time. "Tammy Hall politics" is a phrase which, for many years, has been synonymous with corruption and graft.

The one nagging influence on the Irish, as on the Jews, was the practice of their religion. The early patriarchs were strict observers of the particularly Irish kind of Roman Catholicism—a fierce puritanism, coupled with more belief in hell-fire and damnation than in charity and love. Charity was dispensed to Catholic causes, and frequently these paralleled and imitated the socially upper class Protestant groups; sweet charity could often give the social climber a leg up the ladder. There was even, incredibly in these Catholic days, a pecking order of Catholicism, derived from the ferocity of their obser-

Twenty years a star without ever being a celebrity



When Dorothy Tutin comes back to the West End (in J. M. Barrie's *What Every Woman Knows*, opening at the Albany on Thursday) it will be the first time in nearly five years that she has been in a commercial London theatre for a run. Her other appearances in these years have been exclusively with subsidised or seasonal theatres (the Aldwych, the Coliseum, Chichester) and although she's currently to be found on TV every Tuesday in Yorkshire Television's epic adaptation of *South Riding*, she remains in hard box-office terms a curiously undervalued actress.

Like Claire Bloom and Geraldine McEwan but precious few others she belongs to a generation of British actresses who, caught between the grand Shakespeareans of the forties and the rebels of the sixties, are only just beginning to come into their own again.

Born in London 44 years ago, she is the daughter of a naval architect, she left school at 15 and spent a year studying to be a musician.

"I suppose really I was lucky to find out early on that I wasn't talented as a musician, but at the time it came as a terrible shock and made me very inhibited. On the rebound I wanted to get a job—any job—because there wasn't much money in the family, but my father insisted I should try my luck as an actress. He'd seen me in a school play (*Quality Street*, oddly enough, also by Barrie; what with that and two years at the Royal College of Music and now *What Every Woman Knows* I seem to be somehow tied to Barrie) and he thought I'd be a good actress. I was passionately opposed to the idea: I can still remember him saying to me, 'Dorothy, to see if they had any vacancies and me tearing the phone from his hand and saying I'd rather die than become an actress. But in the end I got used to the idea and I did go to RADA at the time of people like Robert Shaw and Barbara Jefford."

She left RADA in 1949, still only 19, and her career took off if not overnight then at any rate within a very few months.

By the end of 1950 she was already at the Old Vic, playing Katherine in *Henry V*, after an equally young Anouk Aimée had dropped out of the cast. By 1953 Kenneth Tynan (not a critic ever given to undue praise) was describing her performance in Graham Greene's *The End of the Affair* as "like a diamond in a mine" and when that success was followed only a year later by an equal one as Sally Bowles in *I Am a Camera* (at what was then the New but is now the Albany Theatre) she was on her way to being a celebrity.

"Think how terrible it would be to be known wherever you went; how is it possible for an actress like Elizabeth Taylor to live a real life if there's always a chauffeur and a bodyguard around? All your material as an actress is taken away from you if you aren't in touch with

all kinds of people—coping with the hazards of public transport may not always be fun, but it's better than being totally cut off from reality," she says.

"I remember when Derek was doing *Z Cars* and wherever we went, even on holiday, he'd be stopped by people using the name of his television character—that kind of thing isn't much fun for an actor. For me it's always been easier—I've never had much of a film name and before *East Riding* I'd never done a long television series."

She had of course played Ann Boleyn in the best of the BBC's *Henry VIII* plays and as early as 1957 she played Cecily in the now-classic film version of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, a job for which she received all of £500, which even for those days doesn't seem very much.

Talking about companies, would she wonder like the chance of a season or two with the National?

"I'm not sure: I was in at the very beginning of Peter

Hall's Royal Shakespeare Company at Stratford and the Aldwych in the early 60s, which was a wonderful and thrilling time, but I think it's always easier to start with a company than to join them later—somehow you have to fit in to an already established style and I'm inclined to agree with Helen Mirren's feeling that our big subsidised companies are at the moment more concerned with the mechanics of production than with the original words of the text—one of the best things I've ever done was the Peter Hall *Troilus* in which all we had by way of scenery was a sand-

Derek Waring is about to go into another television series of *Moody and Peg*; if *What Every Woman Knows* proves to be a success, Dorothy Tutin will be in the theatre for eight performances a week; what, I asked, would be the effect of all that on their family life?

"Oh well," she said finally, "I suppose we'll meet in bed."

Sheridan Morley

Keeping up with the Kennedys in America's success story

"Everyone is Irish on St Patrick's Day," said the lady behind the counter, sentimentally. She wore a bunch of glass-sized plastic shamrocks pinned to her name tag, which proclaimed that she was called Kowalski. Having watched my cousins (both Cahills and fifth generation Americans) battling their way down Fifth Avenue in a snow storm on that particular St Patrick's Day, I could only marvel at the public relations job the Irish in America have done for themselves. Irish eyes are always smiling at Abbie's Irish Rose, the colleen with the blue eyes and the long black hair. Everyone forgets the shyness, the temper and the long, unforgetting memory.

Stephen Birmingham in his book *Real Life: America's Irish Rich* (Hamish Hamilton, £4.75) reminds us that it was not always so. Just over a century ago, more than a million Irish left their homes to avoid poverty and death, arriving in New York at Boston to find conditions not very much better. "Irish" became synonymous with drunkenness, poverty, fighting and crime. "The paddy wog" became the name of the vehicle that carried the drunken Irishman, shouting and cursing on his way to jail.

In the steps of his earlier book *Our Crowd*, which traced the paths to fortune of Jewish immigrants, Mr Birmingham concentrates on those of the 47,000,000 Americans of Irish descent who became "Irish" in the eyes of the children of the immigrants, of barmen and servants became "lace curtain Irish" as they were contemptuously called, middle classes with a passion for respectability, moving on to become the millionaires of the twentieth century.

What the story of the Kennedy family is well known, there are others of equal interest. The McDonnell family fortune began with Peter McDonnell of Drumlish, county Longford, described as a railroad and steamship agent, but actually a bondsman, who acted as agent for the bewildered immigrant, selling his labour cheap to a contractor, and housing him in what was virtually a private workhouse. He became a stockbroker, and in 1916 married Anna Murray, the daughter of a multi-millionaire. In her turn, their daughter Anne married the multi-millionaire, Henry Ford II.

Not content with making fortunes on the stock exchange, in publishing, in owning the Cornstock silver mine, the Irish immigrants had a passion for respectability and social acceptance in society. Historically less self-contained and self-reliant than the Jews, they longed for admission to clubs, debarment halls, the Junior League, golf clubs, yacht clubs, all the most snobbish and, one would imagine, worthless symbols of the upper social class. Mr Birmingham has an interesting theory that this was because so many of the Irish began as servants. Households had a "Bridger", a generic name for a virtuous, hard-working Irish girl, a regular attendant at Mass, who observed the luxurious life

of her employers from the scullery, kitchen or nursery, and determined on something similar for her children, one day. Needless to say, these hopes of social acceptance were never to be entirely accomplished. "The Irish were the one oppressed people on earth the American Protestants could ever quite bring themselves wholeheartedly to sympathize with," said Daniel Moynihan, an Irish member of the American class structure which exists, like an iceberg, nine-tenths below the surface, even the wealthy had to tread very warily.

The Murphys, the McDonnells and the Cuddihys, three wealthy families united by marriage, built themselves enormous summer homes at Southampton, Long Island, a resort for the second-rate rich, who would be accepted at the fashionable Newport. Eight huge houses on 30 acres of shore front housed some 60 members of the family during the hot summer months. The Southampton Beach Club hung out a sign, well known to the early immigrants, "No Irish need apply", but it finally succumbed to the weight of numbers. The Kennedys, handsome, rich and attractive, left Boston for New York, Palm Beach and London in search of social success. Boston society could never forget that Joseph P. Kennedy was the son of a barman, and that his wife, the beautiful and elegant Rose, was the daughter of a politician whose career had been spectacular even in the corrupt and permissive atmosphere of Boston politics. In Palm Beach the old families came to the Kennedy parties but refused them membership of the Everglades Golf Club. They played golf at the Jewish Palm Beach Country Club.

The Irish differed from other immigrant groups in that they went into politics, having the advantage of speaking the language. Unfortunately, their record has been marked with some extraordinary cases of corruption. Stephen Birmingham tells us of the Wisconsin horn Edward L. Doherty, who went into oil, and in 1925 was reputed to be richer than John D. Rockefeller. Doherty's involvement in the Teapot Dome scandal and the following court appearances, revealing, among other things, a \$100,000 bribe in cash to the Secretary of the Interior, make Watergate look positively small time. "Tammy Hall politics" is a phrase which, for many years, has been synonymous with corruption and graft.

The one nagging influence on the Irish, as on the Jews, was the practice of their religion. The early patriarchs were strict observers of the particularly Irish kind of Roman Catholicism—a fierce puritanism, coupled with more belief in hell-fire and damnation than in charity and love. Charity was dispensed to Catholic causes, and frequently these paralleled and imitated the socially upper class Protestant groups; sweet charity could often give the social climber a leg up the ladder. There was even, incredibly in these Catholic days, a pecking order of Catholicism, derived from the ferocity of their obser-

vance; Irish was best, German perfectly acceptable, and in descending order came the English (very few), French, Italians, Belgians, Portuguese and all other kinds of Catholics were, so to speak, beyond the Pale—a peculiarly Irish notion.

Divorce was anathema, and even marrying a non-Catholic was something to be kept extremely quiet. My father discovered, when an adult, that his American "Godmother" was in fact his aunt, but as she had married outside the church, she was never acknowledged to be a member of the family. Great steps were taken to provide suitable matches, and in a passage reminiscent of a scene from *Evelyn Waugh*, Mr Birmingham recounts the efforts put in to the conversion of Henry Ford II to Catholicism in time for "The Wedding of the Century" in 1940 when he married Anne McDonnell. Alas, no great purpose—divorced in 1944, they both remarried, and one of their daughters was briefly the fourth wife of Mr Stavros Niarchos. The advent of great wealth acts as a solvent on the bonds of religious and social custom, and in later generations this has been true of Jews and Catholics alike.

On the lighter side, the ancestor of the Murray family, having never served alcohol in his house, took to doing so after Prohibition, on the grounds that "Nobody is going to tell me what to do"—a fine old Irish maxim. But on the whole, it is a sad story. Great wealth has been divided up among the families, but it has brought contention and dissatisfaction. Families have split over religious observances, and fallen away from the church and each other. Tragedy dogs their lives—the curse of the Irish is still drink, with the added modern hazard of car accidents. Many of the families have a series of personal tragedies comparable to those of the Kennedys, and in the business world, the family brokerage firms of the incomparably wealthy McDonnells went bankrupt in 1970.

"Ah, you must be Irish," Americans would say to me, on discovering my name. "Certainly not," I would reply, with more truth than civility. Indeed, with the namesakes of my many relatives (among them Cahills, Devlins and Toomeys) so often and so unpleasantly in the headlines, one might insist that being of Irish, American or English descent, one was, of course, entirely British. Stephen Birmingham reports an odd little exchange of letters at the women's Tand Society pages was reprimanded for referring to "rich Irish Catholics" on the grounds that it might be considered as offensive as, for example, "rich Russian Jews". (They decided, on the whole, that to be described as a rich Irish Catholic would not offend.) But the odd thing, to our eyes, is that this phrase was applied to the McDonnells, a family which had lived in America for more than a century. How long, we wonder, does it take to come out from behind the lace curtain and become an American?

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Mormon is 'st to seek democratic domination

Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Nov 24

Reversing the fashion for uncaring presidential ambivalence, Representative Morris Udall has become the first Democrat to announce for himself that he will seek the White House nomination in 1976. On the Republican side President Ford is first to throw his hat in the ring.

Mr Udall, who is 52, is a liberal Mormon of the first generation. He is usually unknown except to political insiders. What "name recognition" exists has been earned by his brother, Senator Frank Udall, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Kennedy and President John

Ford. At a launching press conference in New Hampshire on the first primary election (15 months hence) the candidate proclaimed the campaign issues to be the economy, the environment and

peace. His order of priorities differs precisely from the changing of clean air, water and land in a subcommittee chairmanship in Congress.

He said, however, that he would appeal to the working man and woman. "We've got to give them more hope, a feeling of participation in the decisions that affect their lives, and we've got to find ways of meeting the needs of ordinary Americans."

It is supposed by political analysts that Mr Udall might lift somewhat from the list of supporters of Senators Mondale and McGovern after withdrawing from the race.

Mr Udall is jumping the gun, but it increasingly looks like a mass start for a cross-country race.

More than a score of Democrats are limbering up, most of them untried and unknown, but some of them are short-listed, like Senator Jackson and Lloyd Bentsen, who has yet got into the figures in percentage points. Far, far ahead of them is Governor George Wallace of Alabama, who knows that he would never nominate

anybody else.

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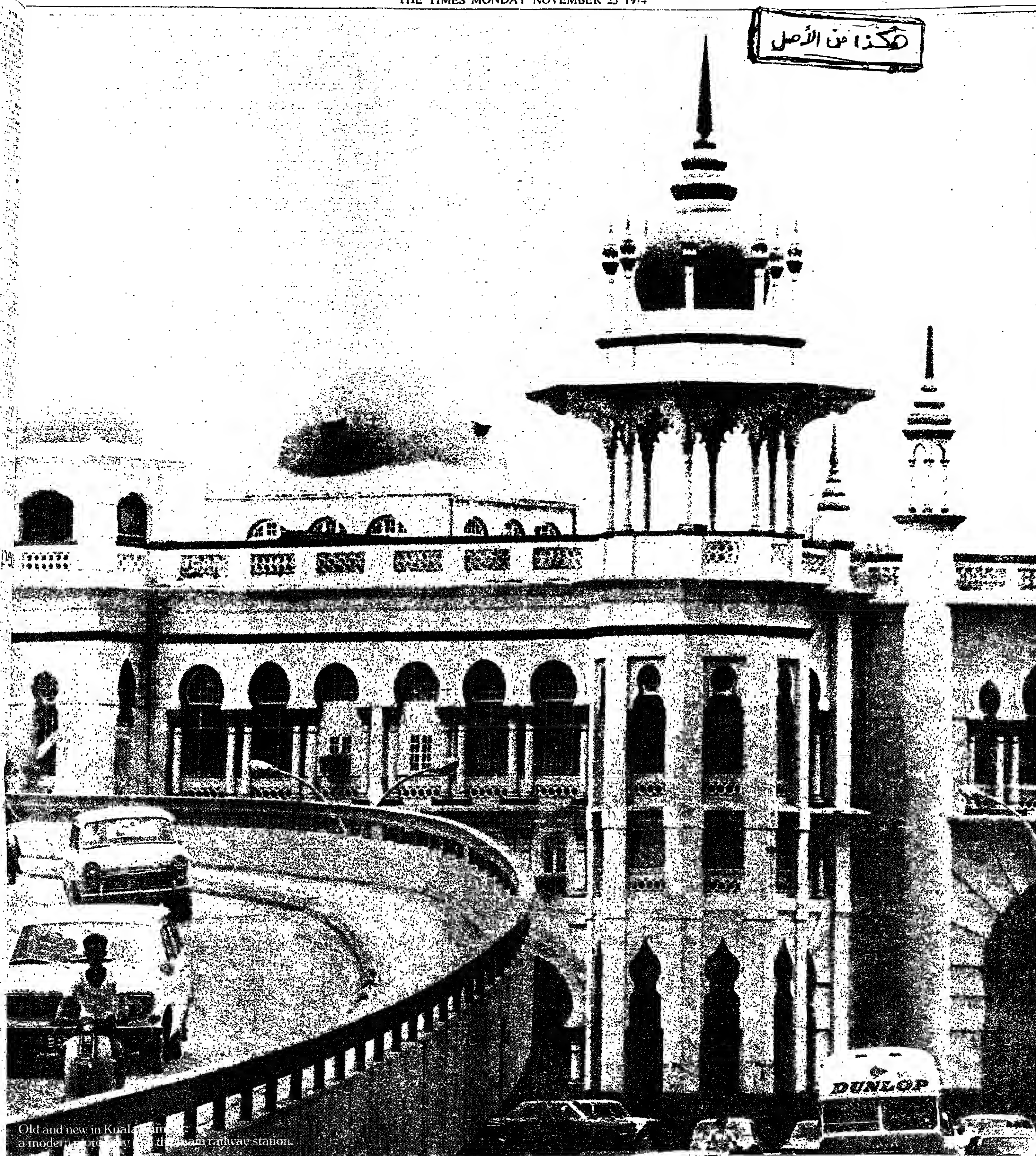
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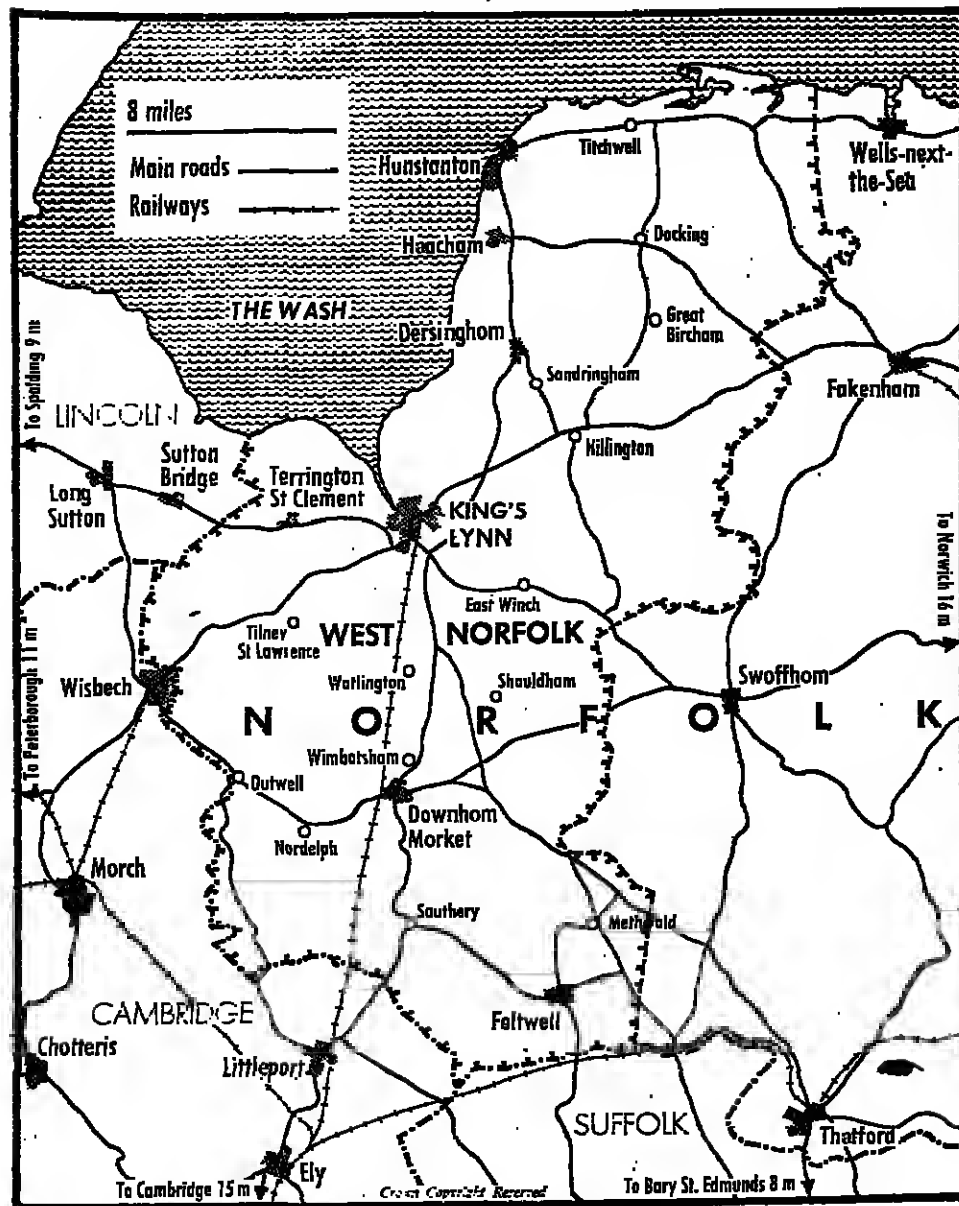


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West Norfolk

a Special Report

Sandringham prepares for thousands more spring visitors



by Tony Scase

The Queen's Sandringham estate, 20,000 acres of heath and heather, picturesque woodland and fertile farms, is one of East Anglia's finest scenic attractions. At a conservative estimate, more than 250,000 people visit it each year. Now the royal estate authorities are preparing for an even greater influx.

They believe that, when

the southern by-pass and second river bridge over the Ouse open in May at King's Lynn, thereby eliminating a notorious traffic bottleneck, West Norfolk will draw increasing numbers of tourists from the Midlands.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh have become increasingly tourist-conscious in recent years. Admittedly, the estate has to pay its way and there is spin-off from the sale of souvenirs and

refreshments to sightseers. But the Royal Family's chief reason for opening a country park and its attendant facilities is that the public can enjoy Sandringham's natural beauty.

Sandringham has been a royal possession for more than a century and the private home of four generations of sovereigns. King Edward VII transformed the shooting into some of the finest in the country.

King George V regarded it as his home. "Dear old Sandringham, the place I love better than anywhere else in the world," he wrote. King George VI shared the same sentiments.

The Queen, who runs two race-horse studs on the estate and keeps her mares there, has similar affections for the relaxing, yet bracing, windswept, wild countryside.

The public can enjoy the delights of the estate all the year round. Ironically, its royal owners' duties permit them only six weeks a year at Sandringham.

Until 1968, when the country park was established, motorists and picnickers made their way haphazardly about the estate, looking for resting spots on rhododendron-lined verges and in Scots pine woods. On Sundays roadsides became clogged with holidaymakers and the traffic dangers grew.

So the Queen decided to open a country park well away from the traffic and in an area where her farming and forestry enterprises would be unharmed by tramping feet.

Three hundred acres of heath and woodland have been made available to the public in the first stage at Sandringham. It includes a scenic driveway, complete with parking bays for motorists among the oak and chestnut woods. Together with a loop road to reduce traffic hazards, the three quarter mile long track carved through woodland cost £10,000. The Countryside Commission gave a grant of £5,000.

A mile of nature trail near by reveals the way in which the natural vegetation has been modified by ploughing, not only for farming but also for timber production. Some of the older trees date back 100 years.

A second stage of the country park, which involves opening another 300 acres to the public at Double Ditches, near West Newton, is still awaiting government approval. This scheme would mean the closure of a minor road.

Objections were voiced by Freebridge Lynn rural council, which disappeared with the reorganisation of local government. But the objections lived on and the Department of the Environment has to adjudicate.

The latest addition to the holiday complex at Sandringham is a souvenir and local craft centre which its designer calls "an exotic building straight from a fairy story". Mr. Desmond Waite, the architect, dreams it up last Christmas Day. He said: "I got fed up with the festive fare, so I disappeared and drew the building then".

The centre has been built of local brown stone and cedarwood. It fits in with surrounding larches and has a clock tower "to create a village scene".

A cafeteria, a flower stall, a fruit stand and a newly-built lych-gate will complete the complex, ready for next season's opening in April. For six months the 70 acres of gardens and grounds are open to the public. Admission proceeds go partly to charities of the Queen's own choice and the rest is ploughed back into improving the gardens.

In the past seven years a determined effort has been made to improve the appearance of the grounds. Now there is colour all through the summer. A woodland glade with countless specimens of azaleas and rhododendrons is magnificent. In early summer the polyanthus are outstanding and even in late August hydrangeas bloom in profusion.

Sandringham House, which is undergoing the demolition of 91 rooms and the rebuilding of 18 to make the house more economical to run is not open to the public. But the exterior of the Jacobean-style mansion reveals many interesting features. An inscription on a sundial at the west terrace

perhaps sums up the spirit of Sandringham. Let others tell of storms and showers. I'll only count your sunny hours.

In the grounds during the summer a new attraction is a complex of four museums, covering ancient royal cars, archaeological and Royal Family mementoes, big game trophies and horse-racing interests.

Gradual improvements will be carried out to make the estate more attractive for both the Royal Family and the public. Mr. Julian Loyd, the Queen's Agent, said: "We want to keep the estate as natural woodland, with no gimmicks. We won't be having a safari park."

Lions will not be needed to attract visitors so long as Sandringham has its royal connections. To cope with the growing number of sightseers from all over Britain and overseas, the estate will shortly appoint a country park warden to give advice to people and to ham being in a better than ever before.

So much for the public face of Sandringham. The estate embraces eight parishes, consisting of 17,000 acres of farmland, 2,000

A general view of Sandringham House now undergoes alterations.

acres of woodland and acres of amenity land. Queen farms just one acre and the rest, including 10 farms, is let.

Much progress has been made in under-drainage won back from the Wolferton and in incursions. The Queen's mainly corn, sugar potatoes, onions and cabbages. She has 1,000 cattle, consisting of a herd of various ages. The farm has been increased 30 acres of blackberries and 60 acres of apple. With increased modernization, the estate now plays only 130 weeks a year. The Queen owns 350 cottages, which are let out to tenants. It all adds up to a better than ever before. So much for the public face of Sandringham. The estate embraces eight parishes, consisting of 17,000 acres of farmland, 2,000

Much to admire but much still to be done in provision for leisure

by Patrick O'Leary

West Norfolk has taken a close look at what it offers tourists and its own citizens to their leisure hours. A working party found much to admire, but some deficiencies.

The area has long beaches, good sport for anglers at sea and on river, yachting havens, bird sanctuaries, and a chance to drive through the royal park at Sandringham.

Above all it has much unspoilt countryside, not all as flat or treeless as reputation would have it, and cathedral-like churches built by medieval squires and merchants to their own glory.

But there are few theatres or other indoor entertainment centres, and a shortage of hotels. Nevertheless, during the summer the population rises by 35,000 people, with another estimated 20,000 weekend visitors,

many driving across for the day from the industrial Midlands.

Three out of 10 stay with friends. So if you decide to live in West Norfolk, be prepared to see a lot of your friends.

Only 6 per cent find accommodation in hotels and guest houses. Nearly 60 per cent use caravans or holiday chalets. The working party reported sadly: "From a planning point of view per-

manent caravan sites have few aesthetic qualities and generally have a deleterious effect on their surroundings."

Nobody surveying the coast between Snettisham and Hunstanton would be likely to dispute that. West Norfolk Council recently bought part of Heacham beach to preserve it from further encroachment.

But the report pointed out that the trend towards self-catering holidays will not

diminish. Indeed, it is likely to be accelerated by the rising cost of travel abroad and of hotels at home.

The working party suggested that flats and permanent holiday chalets were preferable to permanent caravan sites, and that provision of further accommodation of that type, and of hotels, should be encouraged. It also recommended more sites for touring caravans and campers.

Hunstanton, the biggest resort in the area, embodies all the typical seaside virtues of beaches, pier, cliff-walk, gardens, sports grounds (including a croquet lawn) and an entertainment centre staging plays, wrestling matches and art exhibitions. Owing to its position in the mouth of the Wash, Hunstanton can describe itself as the East Coast resort which faces west, with the advantage of spectacular sunsets over the sea.

Stretching north are five miles of coastline preserved by the National Trust. Inland, undulating countryside, some of it wooded, leads to Docking in the heart of Nelson country—the Admiral was born at Burnham Thorpe.

Councils who want to spend money on capital projects to enable people to enjoy themselves are likely to receive an austere welcome from the Treasury for some time. But West Norfolk's recreation and amenities committee, having studied the working party's report, has drawn up a list of requirements for when money becomes available.

At the top is an indoor swimming pool for Hunstanton, whose Blue Lagoon closed seven years ago. King's Lynn already has an open air pool, with an indoor one under construction.

Other items listed as desirable include sports centres at King's Lynn and Hunstanton—where a private company has suggested making use of the site of the former railway station. More modestly, Downham Market, in the south of the new district council territory, needs a sports pavilion to replace an old building.

For tourists the charm of King's Lynn lies in its ancient buildings and the stories that can be traced in the successive alterations carried out to the Old Hall, which has been transformed under the committee's plans into the Corn Exchange, at present housing concerts, dances, indoor football and badminton as well as the weekly corn market.

With an eye to conference business, the working party suggested a theatre seating 700 to 800 people, with a smaller hall and bars within the shell of the existing handsome building. Another possible development is a municipal golf course to join the four private clubs in the district.

One project seems certain to go ahead. Lynn speedway club has been promised a loan by a private sector to provide a new stand, two bars and a lounge costing more than £30,000.

Inland boating, as well as sea yachting, is increasing in popularity. Along the River Ouse, Denver Sluice guards against the danger of flood water from 800,000 acres of fenland overwhelming the countryside. Its attendant complex of waterways provides sport for sailors, boaters and anglers. Hundreds of people prefer just to watch, and a car park may be laid out for them.

Those who insist that Norfolk is flat need go no farther than the old Marshland rural district area to the west of King's Lynn. Its rich, level earth, reclaimed from the sea, and the restful horizons leave many memories.

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CHARLES HAWKINS AND SONS

HAWKINS

ses as well as pigs and potatoes find their place in the ever-changing pattern of farming

hard Amey

Norfolk farming, mainly arable, is as the landscape, East of Lynn, from the Norfolk coast to the Breckland, is a sea of fields interlarded with woodland in the most part, by

tradition sheep and barley land. To the west of Lynn, along the southern side of the Wash and extending well south inland, is the Norfolk Marshland. The soil is a rich silt, much of it won from the sea since the time that its line of famous church towers was built.

South of Downham Market the soil changes again, to block fen peat, similar to a great part of the Isle of Ely. It is not so versatile as the marshland silt, but brings into the district such individual crops as celery.

Farming in all these environments is, as always, in a state of change. The number of holdings drops by 2 or 3 per cent a year and the workers on the land by 4 per cent—which means more or bigger machines and new adaptations of cropping and stocking.

This is not to say that the district as a whole is given over to agricultural tycoonery. There are a number

of very large enterprises but there are still plenty of prosperous men on small acreages. On the sands anything under 500 acres may not be thought really practicable but on the silt and peat soils nearly half the farms are less than 50 acres and nearly a quarter less than 15.

The sandlands vary a great

deal in fertility, according to what lies underneath them. The sheep which, together with the old Norfolk rotation of cereals, roots and clover, made their customary cropping possible, have gone. The main crop is still barley, with some wheat and rather more sugar beet, some potatoes and sometimes a temporary grass break.

Cereal yields are not heavy in dry years but the return on many farms is increased by the fact that numbers of fields are grown on contract for seed. Where the soil merges into rather heavier loams the proportion of wheat increases and so does that of both potatoes and sugar beet. Peas come in here as an important crop, being grown both for vining and harvesting dry.

Field vegetable growing appears to be on the increase where there is a marketing outlet. It is indeed a feature of the whole area that particular crops tend to be found near a specialist merchant or, with the bigger men, round a cooperative pack-house.

On the silt cereals are secondary and there is more wheat than barley, which tends to be regarded as a crop of last resort. Potatoes and sugar beet are both of major importance, though not quite as dominant as they are on the peats. On the smaller farms there is a wide variety of horticultural crops—vegetables, fruit and ornamentals.

All these belong strictly to the farm where they are growing. Specialist crops of high value often demand clean land and their producers are prepared to pay high rents for it over the year or two that they need it. Thus there are well over 400 acres of the silt in bulb fields for the Spalding multipliers in Lincolnshire.

Fruit growing accounts for

something like 7,000 acres over the whole area, of which 5,000 are on the silt, half of that being devoted to strawberries. Much of this crop is in the hands of the smaller farmers and increasingly the picking is being done by older schoolchildren in the evening and at weekends or by housewives from Lynn or Downham Market.

A new development here, again on relatively small acreages, is a growing trade in roses, for which clean land is essential, and container-grown ornamentals, not necessarily under glass. There is a fair amount of glass, but some proportion of the 46 acres on the silt is in fact used more for chitting potatoes than for cropping.

Livestock is generally subsidiary to cropping all over West Norfolk, though there are some large pig-breeding enterprises on its eastern fringe and pigs have always been a feature of the Marshland. Of late numbers have tended to fall but a few years ago the breeding herd totalled something over 12,000.

Though cow numbers went up during the war and immediately afterwards, this has never been real dairy country. Such dairy herds as have been carried on are nearly all a great deal bigger than the national average. Some of the largest farming organizations have turned to single suckling beef cows to use their grass break.

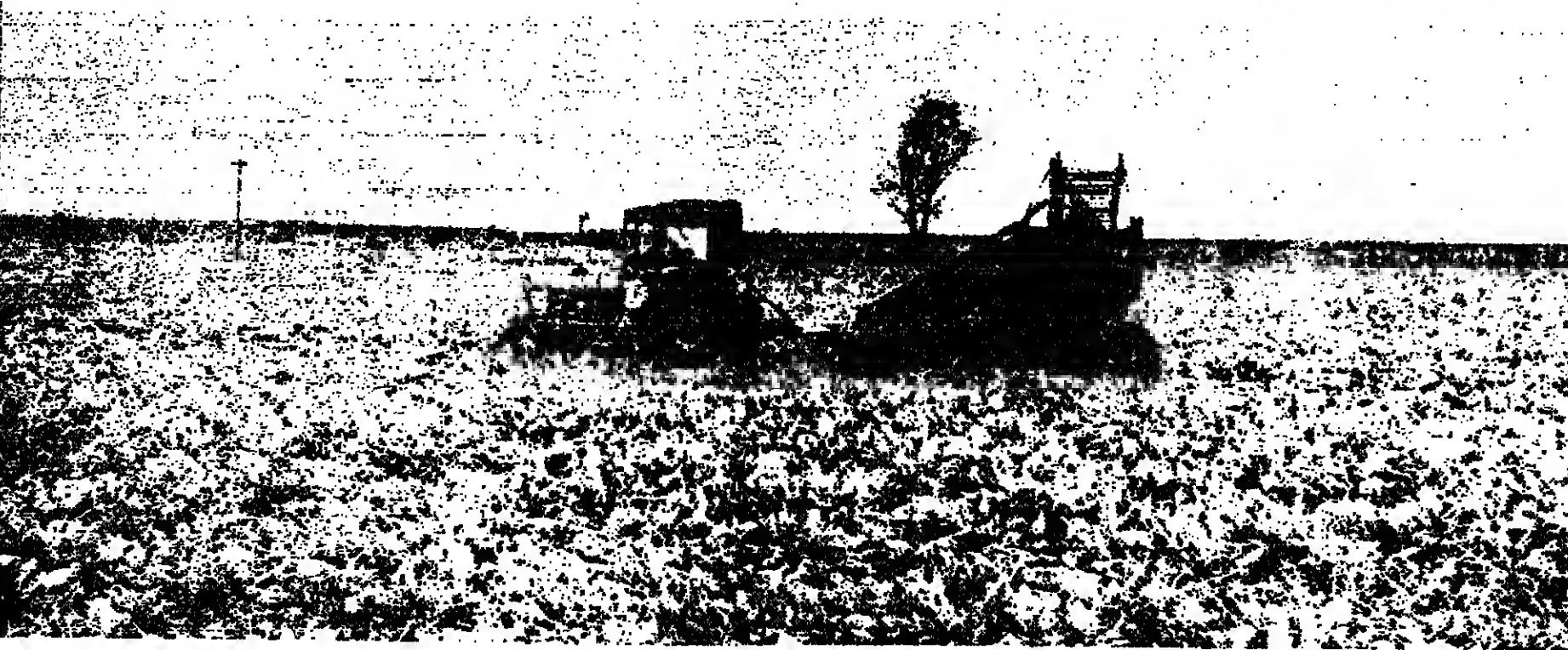
Intensive grazing manage-

ment is not really possible where the rainfall is as low as it is here, and grass is liable to fall in a dry season quite early in the summer. If irrigation is available the water will go on potatoes rather than grass.

King's Lynn was and still is a major market for beef, but the stores generally came in from outside, especially from Ireland, were run on coastal and river marshes for a time and then fattened during the winter in yards. There are still cattle to be found on the coast marshes south of the Wash, but increasingly these marshes too are coming under the plough.

Reclamation is a continuous process here, as long as money is available to finance it. Since 1888 the shore line north of Lynn has been pushed out as much as a mile and 20 enclosures north and east of the town have added 22,500 acres to the county of Norfolk. Between 1,200 and 1,300 have come in during the past 10 years, including some adjoining the royal estate at Sandringham.

Choosing the right moment for reclamation calls for nice judgment and some compromise between the preferences of the bank-builder and the farmer. The soil of the salttings grows heavier with time. For the bank-builder the heavier it is the better, for the farmer the reverse is the case. On some of the most tempting areas round the Wash the process may already have gone rather far.



resting sugar beet. The British Sugar Corporation's Wissington factory can be seen in operation in the background.

Low industry's pressure on housing

1962 King's Lynn has been rated in the evacuation of its residents and their families to fresh pastures. 60 firms have moved town. The Department of Employment estimates more than 5,000 new jobs have been created as a result of the expansion.

Quick industrial estate, jog some 160 acres to south-east of the town, is full. Several factories opened on the North estate near the docks, about 100 acres, in 1970. In addition, two warehouses are being developed most of the space allocated. All four are within two miles of the town. The past local industry reflected dependence on culture and the docks. Industries are still great sugar beet processing plants, food canning, freezing works, fertilizer animal feedstuffs, transport contractors, farm machinery makers and sawmills. Alongside them now engineers, clothing makers, a mineral plant, a plastics firm, and many more can be bought or sold. West Norfolk District Council, which took from King's Lynn and several other authorities, has found the building of advanced factories attracts many

businessmen. Communications matter to firms looking for new locations. London is a little over two hours by train, but most freight goes by road. Norwich airport is some 40 miles away where Air Anglia runs services to Amsterdam and Stavanger, as well as internal flights.

North Lynn estate is on the southern ring road, and a southern by-pass, under construction, will serve the Hardwick estate and warehouses close to it. The by-pass, opening next year, includes an extra bridge over the Ouse, removing a notorious bottleneck for lorries and holidaymakers.

Three main roads to King's Lynn—the A10 from Cambridge and London, the A47 from the Midlands, and the A17 from the North—are due for improvement. The A17 and A47 are in the proposed network for heavy vehicles.

Rapid expansion of the town, in partnership with the Greater London Council, has produced signs of irreversibility. Existing firms are finding it difficult to expand because they cannot always recruit the labour they want at wages they are prepared to pay. They argue it is wrong to attract new firms until more housing becomes available. So far 1,400 houses have been built out of a target of 3,500 scheduled for completion by 1981.

Shortage of staff has also affected the handling of planning applications by the new authority. However, a multi-million pound programme for the next five years has been proposed to provide council houses, and to finance improvement schemes, and mortgage loans to home-buyers and housing associations.

It is principally skilled labour and women workers who are difficult to recruit. Norfolk College of Arts and Technology in the town is helping to raise the level of skills by training 8,000 full- and part-time students. Special courses meet the requirements of local firms.

Council officials emphasize that what is at stake is not the fact of expansion—that will continue—but the rate at which expansion should take place. No decision will be taken before consultations with the Greater London Council.

Mr John Bolton, chief executive of West Norfolk District Council, said one solution might be a broader approach to industrial expansion outside King's Lynn. This would involve Downham Market, 11 miles south of the town, and perhaps Hunstanton and some large villages.

In Hunstanton and other resorts development would probably be confined to boat-building and rural crafts. Some villages already have light industry. At Docking, formerly the centre of a rural district council, there is a large bakery.

Downham Market, where London trains stop on the way to King's Lynn, has attracted a number of industries in the past 20 years. They include milling, light engineering, electronics and coffin making.

Mr G. Sennitt, southern area manager for West Norfolk, said he thought it possible that a food processing firm might take a site beside the railway, and a power station could be built near Dever Sluice, a mile or two away.

But the Downham area is short of skilled labour and of houses to let. Some people commute to King's Lynn for higher wages. There, part-time shifts have been introduced to suit women workers. Offices employ mothers who arrive after taking their children to school, and leave in time to pick them up.

King's Lynn has several office sites under construction, ranging from 4,000 sq ft to 50,000 sq ft. The council would like to see a professional body from London taking one of the bigger blocks.

Any overheating in the local economy may be cooled by a lowering of the national temperature. Unemployment in West Norfolk last month rose to 1,431 compared with 1,018 at the same time in 1973, while the number of job vacancies fell.

Sand dunes, mud and marshes offer a refuge to the rare migrant

Sooty Shearwaters, Velvet Scoters and Temminck's Stints could be gangsters. They travel swiftly and silently in mysterious circumstances. In fact, they are perfectly respectable visitors to the West Norfolk coast. They are all migratory birds.

The coastline of west and north Norfolk is a remarkable series of sand and mud flats, shingle ridges, dunes and marshes. Often devoid of human population, nevertheless it attracts a rich and varied bird life.

Ten nature reserves have been established between Snettisham and Weybourne. The area is remote and largely unspoiled by the worst aspects of twentieth-century development. The coast between Hunstanton and Snettisham has been given the added protection of being designated an area of outstanding natural beauty.

Great strides have been made in recent years in protecting birds and conserving their habitat in the area. It is work which has been shared by a wide range of interests, from David, in the shape of the 900-strong Norfolk Ornithologists Association, to Gollath, the Nature Conservancy Council.

The conservancy council has established two national nature reserves, one at Holkham, the other at Scolt Head. Holkham, the largest on the English coast, consists of about 1,700 hectares of marshes and dunes between Burnham Overy and Stiffkey, belonging to the Earl of Leicester's estate, together with 2,200 hectares of inter-tidal sand and mud flats between Burnham Overy and Blakeney, leased from the Crown Estate Commissioners.

The reserve includes a one-time extensive saltmarsh progressively drained and turned into marshland by the famous agricultural pioneers, the Coke family, between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. It is now a refuge for large numbers of wildfowl, particularly during the winter.

Scolt Head Island, which is owned by the National Trust and Norfolk Nature Trust, has been a nature reserve since 1923. Local boatmen ferry visitors to the island, notably to see the large colonies of sandwich terns at the western end.

Blakeney Point, with its sea lavenders and samphire, has attracted birdwatchers for even more years. Most people travel to the point by boat from Morston and Blakeney, although it can be reached from Clew by walking along a shingle bank.

Common terns, little terns and sandwich terns all nest on the reserve. Among the other breeding birds are oystercatchers, ringed plovers, shelduck, redshank

and black-headed gulls. Cley marshes reserve, 160 hectares of partially inundated coastal marshland, was given to the Norfolk Naturalists Trust in 1936 to try to induce lost nesting species to return. Among the birds observed there are avocet, bittern, garganey and black-tailed godwit.

The trust also runs Holme dunes reserve, 160 hectares of foreshore, sand dunes, fresh marsh, salt marsh and pools. This picturesque, if windswept spot, attracts migrant birds, wildfowl and waders.

Enterprise helped the National Trust to acquire Brancaster Manor in 1967. It was originally part of the Manor of Brancaster and ranges from sand dunes to reclaimed marshland.

The past two years have seen a flurry of activity. In that time the National Trust

bought Morston marshes, 220 hectares of saltmarshes, dissected by many mud creeks. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds bought reserves at Snettisham and Titchwell.

At Snettisham it owns shingle banks and flooded gravel workings and leases 1,200 hectares of salttings and mud flats from the Crown Estate Commissioners. Islands have been created on the gravel pits to provide roosting areas for waders and to attract back some of the nesting terns. The brackish lagoons also serve as sheltered roosts for wintering wildfowl.

The Wash is the second most important estuary system in Britain for wading birds. Hundreds of thousands use it as a staging post on annual flights from the Arctic breeding grounds to winter in Britain and south to Africa.

Titchwell marsh, another of the society's recent purchases, includes a large area. Among the wide species there are reed bunting, Brent geese and shore larks.

Holme Bird Observatory, with two and a half hectares of pine-covered sand dunes, is small, but for sheer industry it is unequalled.

The main spring is Mr Peter Clarke, the warden, who in 12 years has built up the observatory by working daily from dawn to dusk. Its parent body, Norfolk Ornithologists Association, was formed four years ago to coordinate the observatory's widening activities in the county.

Mr Clarke recalls: "It was a dreadful struggle in the early days. We went from one furnished home to another, from caravan to top-floor flats. I was part-

time warden and was mainly on the dole. There wasn't much work in the area. I have been full-time warden only since 1970."

He has increased membership to 900, including enthusiasts from the north of Scotland to Devon and Cornwall. Bird ringing, the systematic recording of migrant birds, tracing migration routes, studying populations, dispersal and life span, form much of the observatory's work.

About 1,500 birds are ringed in the course of a year. As a result, ringed birds have been reported to many places within Britain. So far more than 250 species have been recorded at the observatory. Among them are the collared flycatcher, little bittern, dusky warbler, greenish and Bonelli's warblers, black-winged stilt,

Palles's warbler, honey buzzard and red-footed falcon.

Mr Clarke places great emphasis on providing advice and instruction for bird watchers, including educating the young. The observatory is open daily throughout the year. School parties are showing a welcome increase.

The association has bought Walsey Hills, Salt-house, an area of black-thorn thicket, and Mr Clarke's ambition is to restart it as a ringing station. A private reserve at Titchwell is also managed by the association.

On the Norfolk coast, at least, the future looks good for avocets, osprey, spotted crane, red-breasted flycatchers, rough-legged buzzards, and all the other rare visitors. They will never be homeless. The bird reserves are here to stay.

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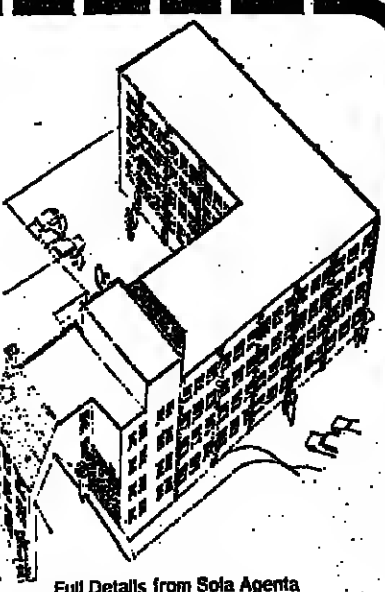
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Time the
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Also local Conservative associations should be much more involved in the life as opposed to merely the politics of their local communities. Some of them already are, and they, like those which are run by people who derive considerable local prestige from their non-political community activities, draw political dividends from their

The Tory commitment to Europe is stronger than ever. We have consistently opposed the referendum on constitutional grounds. But now the important thing is to win it. Fittingly enough, the referendum is likely to do much more damage to Mr Wilson's Government than to anybody else. And the precedent that it creates will

with a more sublime indifference to the national interest than do, say, Mr Scargill or Mr Scanlon. Equally the great majority of people think the unions are too powerful as did the victims of the unruly magnates 500 years ago. People do not like being pushed around

What we have to do is so to arrange the affairs of our party (and of the government when we are in power) that the average trade unionist sees that he has an obligation to his country, to the community, to his family as well as to his union. The legitimacy of parliament

Therefore it is for the Tory party to impose moderation upon this Government, which was supported by only 39 per cent of the electorate. Despite

The author, Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham, is a member of the Shadow Cabinet and Chairman of the Conservative Research Department. Concluded: The first part of this article appeared in the issue of Friday, November 22,

urgently needed is an international organization designed to demonstrate that those who subscribe to these values are not content indefinitely to sit around wringing their hands while they are being attacked. The terrorist organization should be told that this animal

As in any other successful military operation—especially in the field of unconventional of the nation state.

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our plates at a amorgashbord without looking too greedy." Sadly, it seemed that celebrity found difficulty

mystery celebrity dressed in the
 hear suit should come on and
 dance with a woman who would
 have in guess who he was.

Australians were in a minority among the gueats, but we

our plates at a amorgashord 5adly, it seemed that
without looking too greedy." celebrity found difficulty

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research into Thai girlie magazines and followed her into the road. She produced from her bendbag a folded newspaper advertisement torn from the *Bangkok Post*.

"Down to earth Down Under night," it read, and continued: "Jeez mate, it's a great life if yer don't weakio. Savin' Sheilas an' droppin' a few rubes in the sun." It was advertising a hall to be given by the

As the evening approached, excitement mounted. That day I had lunch with an Australian diplomat and told him I was going to the ball. "Oh yes," he exclaimed, "they phoned me the other day and asked whether I would officiate at that. I said: 'Officiate, wbet do you mean by officiate?'"

tion. The band was playing *Besa Me Mucho* when we arrived, then went into *I left my heart in San Francisco*, followed by *Quando, Quando, Quando*. The only drink available was apple punch, which I suppose had some kind of Australian connotation, though Toni said she had never met it before.

cheesecake for afters, or perhaps Pavlova cake. And it would probably be a BYOC do-Bring Your Own Grog. People would bring cans of beer in eskies—that's short for eskimos. They're those iced containers for keeping tins cold on picnics."

She went on: "And in Australia we have a way of filling

At 11.40 came the moment I had been waiting for. It was announced on the programme as a surprise, and I guessed it would be the koala bear stunt. So it was. The idea was that a mystery celebrity dressed in the bear suit should come on and dance with a woman who would have in guess who he was.

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Writing in *Nature*, Professor S. Cohen, Dr. G. H. Mitchell and Dr. A. Butler, of Guy's Hospital Medical School, London, report the most successful recent studies against Rhesus monkeys immunized against a malaria (*Plasmodium knowlesi*) related to the human type (*Plasmodium falciparum*).

One of the difficulties in immunization is that the malaria parasite presents much of its life as a parasite in the red blood cells of a human being or monkey, where immune antibodies cannot reach it. The parasite is also able to change its antigenic coat in such cells. The recurrent relapses

Six monkeys were vaccinated against infectious diseases of the parasite. The immunized monkeys were then given the parasite. The monkeys were either completely protected or showed a very low level of parasite infection in the blood (parasitaemia). Monkeys that were given other antigenic variants of the same strain showed a low level of parasitaemia, which lasted for a short time. When immunized animals were given the parasite again within the next 10 months, they still showed a high level of immunity against many antigenic variants of that strain of

Nature-Times News Service: *Nature* (November 1974).
Nature-Times News Service: *Nature*, the International Journal, is published weekly by Macmillan.

Marcel Cohen, a leading French language specialist, has died at the age of 90. He held honorary degrees from Warsaw, Manchester and Prague universities and until his retirement was professor at the National School of Oriental Languages and the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes of the University of Paris.

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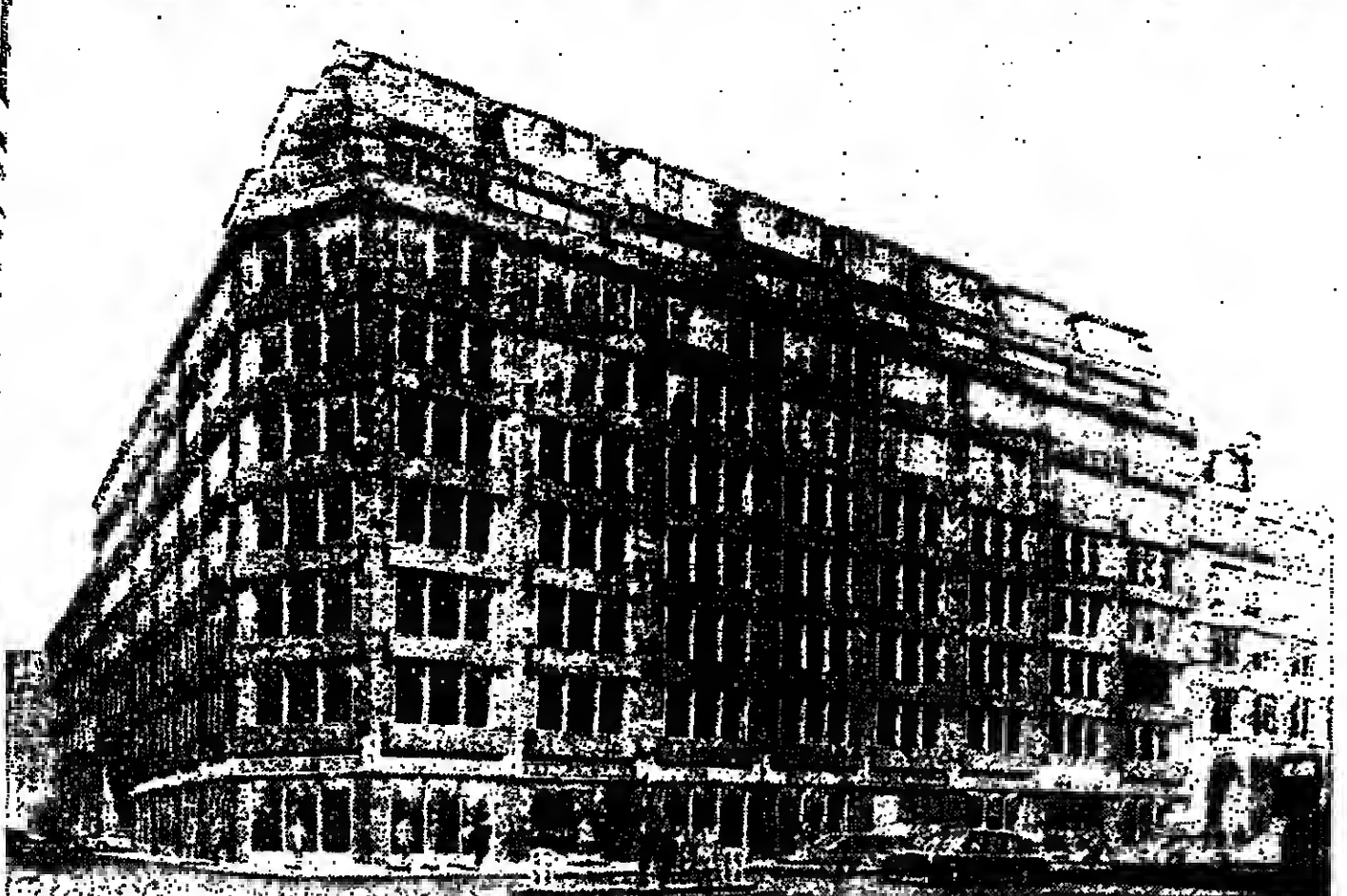
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